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PREPARING FOR NOVEMBER

THE INDIANA VICTORY AND PLANS RESULTING FROM IT.

PORTER'S OFFICIAL PLURALITY 7,545—THE CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES—REPUBLICAN LAWYERS DECIDE THE ELECTION VALID—BOURBON SCHEMES FOR STEALING THE STATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—The official reports are in the office of the Secretary of State from all the counties except Adams, De Kalb, and Perry. The 89 counties reported show a total vote for Porter of 226,879; for Landers, 217,870, and for Gregg, 14,593. The three unreported counties gave Democratic pluralities of 1,464, so that Mr. Porter's official plurality will be 7,545. The total vote of the State will be 470,000, and the National vote a trifle over 15,000. The Nationals have determined to save any question for themselves by voting their whole State and county tickets over at the November election. They will place on their tickets the names of Elliott and Wood, the Republican candidates for Supreme Judges.

The majorities on Congressmen are as follows; the figures in all, except the First District, being official:

District.	Majority.	District.	Majority.
I. Wm. Heilman.	527	VIII. R. B. F. Pierce.	2,264
II. *Thos. R. Cobb.*	3,726	IX. G. S. Orth.....	718
III. *Wm. Steele per*	3,371	X. M. L. DeMotte.	1,018
IV. *S. W. S. Stinson.*	1,567	XI. W. S. Holman.	1,589
V. *C. C. Matson.*	256	XII. *W. G. Colerick.*	677
VI. T. M. Browne.	2,460	XIII. W. H. Calkins.	1,129
VII. S. J. Peele.....	804		

The conference of Republican attorneys was held to-night at the New Dennison, and was attended by about 50 of the most prominent lawyers of the State, among them being Judge Fraser, of Warsaw; Judges Elliott and Woods, the Hon. Albert G. Porter, Asa Iglehart, of Evansville, Judge Taylor, of Fort Wayne, and Judge Osborne, of Laporte. The conference was altogether informal, and it resulted in a unanimous expression of opinion that the decision of the Supreme Court fully and finally settled the question as to the validity of the October election, and there was no warrant whatever for any of the cock and bull theories which had been raised. There would be neither necessity nor sense in voting for the State officers in November. As to the question of the resubmission of the amendments to a vote of the people, in accordance with the majority opinion of the court, they declined to express any opinion, holding that to be a matter entirely for the Legislature to determine. The decision of this conference will settle the question of holding the State election over again in November.

Gov.-elect Porter has announced that he will not be a candidate for the Senate, as was understood by those who were nearest him. He says he was elected Governor, and he wants to be Governor for four years. His canvass has revealed many things to him that he believes he can accomplish for the people as Governor, and he is anxious to do so. Gen. Benjamin Harrison says he expects to be opposed by some people upon the supposed idea that he could have a place in the Cabinet if he desires, and that, therefore, he should step out of the way of others for the Senatorship; but he thinks his services to the party entitle him to the right to aspire to the Senatorship if he so elects, and as he prefers a place in the Senate to any other political post, he will be a candidate before the election.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—A local politician who attended the funeral here on Sunday of Col. S. S. English, uncle of the Hon. William H. English, says he has reason to believe that there is a great political surprise brewing in Indiana. The nature of the surprise in question is thought to be a move to pool the Democratic and National interests in November. To do this it will be necessary to prepare a new Electoral ticket, the selection of members for which is now going on. If such a ticket is prepared and accepted by the Democrats and Greenbackers, it will be composed of 11 Democrats and 4 Nationals. Should the Nationals insist on more representatives it is said the Democrats will yield to them. As matters now stand the Senatorial head of McDonald is sure to go off, but his friends claim that the arrangement of the ticket explained above will secure him the votes of such Nationals as are in the Legislature, with whom and the aid of several weak Republicans McDonald can be returned to the Senate. It is said that English will work as mortal man never worked before to carry this plan through. He is quoted as saying that he hopes Barnum will now let him and his ways alone, and try to save New-York and New-Jersey. One of English's relatives says $100,000 is now promised for November. Bennett H. Young, son-in-law of Dr. Stuart Robinson, told one of the staff of the Louisville *Post* that he would subscribe $1,000 to a fund of $100,000 to be raised in Kentucky, and pledge himself to reverse last Tuesday's result in at least one county. Republicans who suppose the Democrats have abandoned Indiana are mistaken.

JOINING REPUBLICAN RANKS.

MANY PROMINENT DEMOCRATS IN OHIO AND INDIANA COMING OVER.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—The stampede from the Democratic ranks in Ohio and Indiana has fairly begun. The most noteworthy convert thus far is the Hon. R. J. Fanning, late candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, and long an active and influential Democratic partisan. To-day, Dr. P. F. Mahey, of this city, a leader among the Irish Catholic Democrats for 20 years, telegraphed Mr. Fanning his congratulations and announced his purpose to follow his example. Mayor Wallace of Springfield, who lately withdrew from the Democratic Party is doing effective service on the stump for Garfield and the Republican Party. James Howard, a heavy contractor and leading Democrat of Shelbyville, Ind., has openly pronounced for Garfield. Two of the prominent merchants of Greenup, Ky., Charles E. Reed and A. M. Reed, officers of the Hancock club, have withdrawn and joined the Garfield club, and others of the same club will follow their example. The late President of the Hancock club at New-Philadelphia, in this State, is doing active and valiant service for the Republican cause.

These are a few examples of life-long and well-known Democrats who are coming over. For each one of these there are a hundred quiet voters who have silently transferred their allegiance. In one voting precinct in this city the names of seven Irish Catholic Democrats are known who will vote for Garfield. In Indiana it is known that 55 per cent of the National vote went to the Republicans last Tuesday, and that 30 per cent will go to them in November. In one township in Park County 36 Democrats have been secured incidentally in the effort to get the National voters all back into the Republican camp. It will require little money or effort largely to increase the Ohio and Indiana majorities in November.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19.—When the fact became generally known that the Hon. Richard J. Fanning, the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, had declared for Garfield, there was intense excitement in Democratic circles, and Mr. Fanning was denounced as a vile traitor. John G. Thompson comes out in a card denouncing Fanning's statements in regard to his slaughtering of Gen. Ewing a year ago. Fanning responds by saying that he is able to prove what he says, and Thompson was not to be believed under oath. One Democratic statesman threatens a personal attack on Fanning. The Republicans look upon the means employed by the Democrats—that of heaping abuse upon those who have left the party—as most favorable to them. Mr. Fanning being of Irish extraction, and a leading Catholic, will of itself aid in bringing a large number of the Irish voters to the support of Gen. Garfield. Mr. Fanning will make a speech soon, in which he will give his reasons why he supports the Republican ticket.

RHODE ISLAND GREENBACKERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Greenback State Convention met in this city to-day, and nominated Presidential Electors as follows: Samuel Hill, B. C. Rhodes, Benjamin M. Bosworth, and A. Westcott.

A PENNSYLVANIA BOURBON FIGHT.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT TRYING TO FORCE HIS REGULAR DEMOCRATIC OPPONENT FROM THE FIELD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The desperate situation of affairs in the Twelfth Congressional District, where Hendrick B. Wright is running as a stump candidate, and D. W. Connolly as the regular nominee of the Democratic Party, is just now engaging the attention of the National Democratic Committee, whose influence will be exercised this week to force either Wright or Connolly from the field. The managers see that with both of these men in the race the election to Congress of the Republican candidate, J. A. Scranton, is inevitable, and they are moving heaven and earth to secure control of the national legislature, as they see plainly that the election of Hancock and English is impossible. Connelly is the regular nominee of the party; Hendrick B. Wright, who proclaims himself an out-and-out Hancock man, is self-nominated, and hopes by gulling the people with improbable yarns concerning his famous fights with the corporate interests of the country in Congress to secure his re-election at the hands of the working men, whom he patronizingly calls "my people." His latest vagary is to call himself the John Bright of America. But Wright is cunning, and, being rich, is willing to spend a good deal of money to go once more to Washington. His income from royalty on coal alone is $50,000 a year. It is stated that he first offered Connolly $5,000 to withdraw from the contest. This offer was refused. Then the case was referred to the Democratic State Committee, with Senator A. H. Dill at its head. The meeting was held in this city, but none of the Philadelphia papers heard a whisper of what was going on, notwithstanding that there was a stormy time and nothing accomplished, as Connolly and Wright went away denouncing each other and more than ever determined to run. The Twelfth District is strongly Democratic. The wily Col. Wright called the attention of the National Committee to the situation, and will, it is said, tap his barrel freely if Connolly is forced from the fight, besides paying the latter a handsome amount to withdraw.

A prominent Democrat, who was one of a peace committee that visited Scranton on Saturday last, assures me that he thinks Connolly will withdraw, as, if he did not intend to do so, he would never consent to let Barnum act as arbitrator in the case, Wright not having had a nomination, and not being entitled to a hearing. The case will be considered by the National Committee in New-York this week, when both Wright and Connolly have agreed to be present. A prominent Democrat from this city, in whom Connolly has great confidence will also attend at the invitation of Mr. Barnum, and in all probability there will be only one Democratic candidate in the field before the week is over. In that event it will be well for the Republican National Committee to look after the Twelfth District. J. A. Scranton is making a gallant fight, but he should not be left to make it alone against such fearful odds. The district should be favored with visits from men who can stir Republicans to the importance of their work, and show the masses what a monumental humbug Hendrick B. Wright is.

THE CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICANS AND READJUSTERS ENTER INTO A SCHEME FOR GAINING CONGRESSMEN.

NORFOLK, Oct. 19.—It is stated upon the highest authority that a scheme has been agreed on by the Republicans, looking to the withdrawal of all their Congressional candidates in the State, except in the Norfolk, Petersburg, and possibly the Richmond, districts. This is done with the implied understanding that in the Norfolk and Petersburg districts, where the Republicans have a large vote, the Readjusters are to make no opposition, and the support and influence of the former are to be thrown to the latter in all of the other districts. The names of the Readjuster candidates will be placed upon their Hancock and English Electoral ticket, as will those of Garfield and Arthur, so that all the negroes in the district who vote at all will throw their ballots for the Readjuster candidates. This plan has been urged by the Republicans as being certain of electing Major Dezendorf in the Norfolk district, where the colored voters outnumber the whites by about 2,000. The Funder Democrats in Dezendorf's district are endeavoring to concentrate the whole Democratic strength of the district, regardless of dissensions on the debt, upon a good Funder candidate. This will succeed in a measure, but Lacey, the Democratic Readjuster, will remain in the field, and attract enough support from the Democratic Readjusters, probably, to prevent Goode's election. With these influences operating in his favor, Dezendorf's prospects for success are good. His election would give the Republicans one additional Congressman from Virginia. This plan also increases the prospects of the election of James A. Wrasier, Readjuster, over Randolph Tucker, and J. T. Stovall over Cabell. It also makes the prospects of success for Paul and other Readjusters more encouraging to them. The indications point to the election of four Readjuster Congressmen from this State.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—The Greenback Convention of the First District has nominated Henry C. Cram for Congressman. The Greenback Convention of the Second District has nominated J. H. Greene for Congress. The Second District Convention reassembled this afternoon, and nominated John Francis Smith for Congress, instead of Greene.

BOSTON, Oct. 19—The Prohibitionists of the Second Congressional District this morning nominated Joseph Sharman, of East Weymouth, for Congress, and Lewis Ford, of Brockton, for Elector.

The Prohibitionists last evening nominated Henry R. Danforth, of Chelsea, for Congressman from the Fourth District, with S. B. Remick, of Chelsea, for Presidential Elector. D. S. Gammon, of Ward Sixteen, was nominated for Congressman from the Third District.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—The Readjusters' Congressional Convention for the Fourth District of Virginia to nominate a candidate for Congress, which met at Burkeville last August, but, without making a nomination, adjourned to meet at the same place yesterday, was not held. It is thought the Readjusters will make no nomination.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19.—The Greenbackers of the Ninth Congressional District tonight nominated A. B. Brown for Congress, and John Howes for Elector, both of Worcester.

EXAMINING OHIO'S ELECTORS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19.—A large meeting, composed of the members of the Republican State Central Committee, Presidential Electors, and prominent Republicans from all parts of the State, has been in session all the afternoon and evening, discussing the future work of the campaign and making out a programme which will bring out every Republican vote in November. The principal work before the meeting, however, is the examination of the list of Presidential Electors. This is considered here as a move in the right direction, for it was found that 13 of the 22 held some minor office under the State Government, which might be used by the Democrats as an argument for throwing out the vote of the State. All notaries and Trustees of public institutions will be requested to resign their positions under the State Government or as Presidential Electors. So particular is the committee that an officer on the Governor's staff has resigned, although the office held brings no remuneration. Gov. Foster and Senator Matthews are in attendance. The conference will doubtless last nearly all night.

FROST IN VIRGINIA.

DANVILLE, Oct. 19.—There was a very heavy frost in this region last night as in some places this ice formed.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN

POPULAR CANDIDATES IN THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

INCREASED MAJORITIES PROMISED IN THE COUNTIES OF THE XXXIst AND XXVIIIth CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—THE NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS AND ASSEMBLY.

ATTICA, Wyoming County, Oct. 19.—The Thirty-first Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Wyoming, never saw the Republicans more harmonious and in better trim for the campaign than they are to-day. The dissensions in the party which gave the district a Democratic Congressman four years ago, and which have lessened the Republican majorities since that time, are now entirely healed, and the leaders, as well as the rank and file, are working harmoniously together for the whole Republican ticket. The Hon. Richard Crowley has been renominated for Congress by acclamation, and will be re-elected by a largely increased majority. It will fall little, if any, short of the majority for the Electoral ticket, which is estimated by so careful a figurer as Senator Loomis at 3,500 in the district, and by more sanguine leaders of the party at 4,000. Every county in the district will go Republican, and Senator Loomis puts the majorities in Wyoming at 1,500, Genesee at 1,500, and Niagara at 500. In 1876 Hayes's majority in the district was less than 1,900, and Morgan County gave 815 majority for Tilden. The Democrats have nominated for Congress in opposition to Mr. Crowley, R. S. Stevens, of Attica. He has been a large builder of Western railroads, and is reputed to be wealthy. This is the reason he was nominated, for the Democrats are much given to nominating rich men in this campaign where they can find those who will accept. Mr. Stevens was nominated before the Indiana and Ohio elections; otherwise it is doubtful whether he would have accepted. He had no more hopes of being elected then than now, but he did have some hope that Hancock would creep into the White House, and he was willing to spend a few thousand dollars among the boys in order to gain a little prestige and stand in good favor with the new Administration. He wishes now he hadn't accepted.

The Republicans of Wyoming County have nominated a new man for the Assembly—Dr. G. M. Palmer, who is popular, and will poll the full vote of his party, which, of course, insures his election. In Genesee County they have also nominated a new man, J. W. Holmes, an engineer. In Niagara County they have renominated both of last year's members—Thomas N. Van Valkenburgh in the First District, and James Low in the Second. All of them, it is said, will be elected by handsome majorities.

In the Twenty-seventh Congressional District—Ontario, Livingston, and Yates Counties—Judge Lapham has been renominated to Congress for the fourth or fifth term, and will be re-elected by a majority larger than ever. For Assemblymen in that district, Ontario has a new Republican candidate named John Raines, brother of ex-Senator and ex-Treasurer Raines, who is very popular and will sweep the county. Livingston has also nominated a new man named Kidder M. Scott, who is a lawyer and partner of ex-Senator Wood, of Genesee. Yates County has renominated Asa P. Fish on the Republican ticket, and the Congressional district can hardly fail to send a solid Republican delegation to the Assembly. Indeed, with the exception of one in Albany and one in Buffalo, the Republicans are not likely to lose any Assemblymen from last year in the northern or middle counties of the State, which comprise the extent of my observations thus far. If the Democrats have had any hopes of capturing the next Assembly, so as to elect a United States Senator, they may as well dismiss them, for it can't be done.

STATE REPUBLICAN WORKERS.

MEETINGS, TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS, AND BANNER-RAISINGS—ACTIVE WORK FOR THE TICKET.

BABYLON, Long Island, Oct. 19.—A grand Republican day mass-meeting will be held at Babylon, in a mammoth tent, on Thursday, Oct. 28. Henry Ward Beecher will address the meeting in the afternoon. A torch-light procession will take place in the evening.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine, delivered the best speech of this campaign to a large audience at the Opera-house this evening. Gen. W. H. Gibson was advertised to speak here, but failed to appear.

WATERPORT, N. Y., Oct. 19.—An enthusiastic Republican meeting took place at Carlton last Wednesday evening. Clubs from Waterport, East Carlton, Carlton, and Knickville formed in line and paraded through the streets. After the parade they met in the hall, which was not large enough to hold the immense throng that came to hear the Hon. J. G. Sawyer, of Albion, who delivered a very fine and able address. Music and singing was furnished by the Albion Glee Club, Waterport Cornet Band, and Carlton Martial Band.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 19.—At the Opera-house last evening we had one of the best meetings, and certainly the best speech, of the campaign, from Gen. Gibson, of Ohio. On Friday there is to be a Republican mass-meeting in Middletown of the counties of Orange, Sullivan, Rockland, Ulster, and Sussex, to be addressed by Simery A. Storrs, of Illinois, and Gen. Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, to end with a grand torch-light parade in the evening.

NEWBURG, Oct. 19.—A large Republican meeting here to-night was presided over by Judge John J. Monell, who has voted the Democratic ticket since the days of Jackson, but will cast his ballot for Garfield and Arthur, as representing the party which can most safely be trusted with the administration of the Government of this now prosperous country. The Judge briefly addressed the meeting, giving his reasons for his change. He was followed by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York, who made one of the most effective political addresses ever heard here. The crowd received his arguments with rounds of applause. Charles T. Pierson, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, arrived near the close of the meeting and made a few remarks. The meeting gave cheers for Pierson, Depew, and Garfield and Arthur before dispersing.

PATCHOGUE, Long Island, Oct. 18.—The Garfield and Arthur campaign club of this place had a grand torch-light procession Saturday evening, composed of the Boys in Blue of Patchogue and Bay Port. Nearly all the houses were illuminated. Clinton Hall, usually large enough for our people, was this time found to be too small to hold the vast numbers, and about 1,500 people assembled in front of the hall, and a rousing open-air meeting took place. The speaker of the evening was Charles A. L. Goldey, of New-York City.

STOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A pole-raising and grand Republican rally took place Saturday evening in this town. The Boys in Blue belonging to this place, together with a delegation from the club at Stuyvesant, numbering about 400, and headed by the Stottsville Band, paraded. The meeting was organized by the choice of the Hon. H. S. Vandecar as Chairman, with C. H. Stott, J. H. Wild, and John Hoes as Vice-Presidents. Mr. F. H. Snyder, of Jersey City, made an address replete with sound sense. There are no stragglers from the Republican Party in this district, but, on the contrary, many accessions from the Democratic ranks. On Friday night the transparency of the Stockport Republican Club was saluted with stones and demolished by Democratic ruffians from Hudson.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The Democrats had advertised very extensively that Col. John W. Forney would address a meeting at the Court-house Saturday afternoon. About 100 Democrats, 300 Republicans, and a crowd of boys occupied the room. The meeting was a regular fizzle. This town has been Democratic, but this Fall 57 young men, who never voted before, have signed our Garfield and Arthur club roll, and expect to support the Republican Party, and about 30 Democrats have signified the change of creed, so that this hot-bed of Democracy will give a good Republican majority.

CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

ULSTER COUNTY'S COMPLETE TICKET—NOMINATIONS ELSEWHERE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—At the First Assembly District Convention of Ulster County, held at Kingston to-day, Gen. George H. Sharpe, the Speaker of the Assembly, was renominated by the unanimous voice of the convention. Gen. Sharpe responded in a brief speech, referring to the glorious record of Ulster County as a Republican county for the past two years. Gen. Sharpe will undoubtedly be elected by a larger majority than he has received in either of the previous years, as his nomination gives perfect satisfaction to both Democrats and Republicans. Many Democrats attended the convention, and greeted the nomination with cheers.

The Republican Convention of the Second District of Ulster County met to-day at Highland, when Marius Turck, a prominent lawyer, of Kingston, received the unanimous voice of the convention, and was nominated with great enthusiasm. Mr. Turck is a man of the strictest integrity, and will be elected beyond the shadow of a doubt. He is a popular man with the opposite party, and, inasmuch as there is dissension in the Democratic ranks over the nomination of Luther Hoffman, Mr. Turck will undoubtedly take many Democratic votes in the lower part of his district, in the towns of Lloyd and Marlborough.

The Republican candidates for members of Assembly in Ulster County, now are: First District, Gen. George H. Sharpe, of Kingston; Second District, Marius Turck, of Kingston; Third District, George D. Chichester, of Shandaken.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County this afternoon nominated the Hon. William F. Moller, of Yonkers, for Member of Assembly.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—The First Assembly District Republican Convention was held this afternoon, and nominated the Hon. Julius O'Brien. Though a young man, and never known in political matters until he was first a candidate for member of Assembly, Mr. O'Brien made a splendid run, and was elected by a large majority. He identified himself in the Assembly with the bills which disbanded the volunteer Fire Department and legislated the old Police force out of existence, and he has now to contend with the public sentiment that was created against these measures. Personally he is a popular man.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Alexander B. Barnes, of Northumberland, has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Second District of Saratoga County.

CHARLES T. PIERSON'S CANVASS.

RAMAPO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourteenth Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan, which met at Middletown, Orange County, Oct. 12, did a wise thing when it named for member of Congress, as a successor to the Hon. John W. Ferdon, Mr. Charles T. Pierson, of this place. Mr. Pierson little expected the nomination before the convention gave it to him; but he has entered into the canvass with a spirit that betokens success. He is a man who, while possessing all the qualifications necessary to fill any office of public trust with credit to himself and honor to his constituents, has chosen in the past to keep out of politics. He is 43 years old, and was graduated with honors from Columbia College. He has for a long time been actively engaged in manufacturing, and, as an evidence of his ability he was appointed Receiver of the Grant Locomotive Works, of Paterson, N. J., and the result was the administration of $1,000,000 to the satisfaction of all interested. His grandfather represented the district in Congress many years ago, and the family has been identified with the Republican Party ever since its origin. He is a man whose integrity is unimpeachable, and whose ability is well known by all who have had occasion to meet him in business relations. He possesses very pleasing social qualities, and his friendship is highly valued. Rockland, although a Democratic county, will poll such a large vote for Mr. Pierson as will give testimony of its confidence in him.

THE ATLANTA FESTIVAL.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SOLDIERS MINGLING IN THE CELEBRATION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—The feature today was a grand street parade and review of the visiting and resident military. Three battalions were formed at the encampment, and, commanded by Col. Thomas G. Jones, of the Second Alabama; Col. W. G. Moore, of the Washington Light Infantry Corps of Washington City, and Major J. W. Heywood, of the Atlanta Grays battalion, marched through the principal streets, amid great enthusiasm. About 1 o'clock the military reached Oglethorpe Park, where Gen. W. T. Hunt, commandant at the Atlanta Barracks, took formal command of the brigade. At 2 o'clock Gov. Colquitt and staff rode into the park, and were greeted with a salute of 17 guns by the Fifth Artillery of the regular Army. The Governor then reviewed the brigade, the companies marching by in splendid style in the following order: Delegation of the New-York Old Guard; Gate City Guard, of Atlanta; Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn.; Richland Volunteers, of Columbia, S. C.; Rockford Rifles, of Rockford, Ill.; Governor's Guards, of Springfield, Ill.; Washington Light Infantry, of Washington City; Southern Rifles, of Talbotton, Ga.; Eufaula Light Infantry, of Eufaula, Ala.; Detroit Light Infantry, of Detroit, Mich.; Janesville Guards, of Janesville, Wis.; Mobile Rifles, of Mobile, Ala.; Sherman Cadets, of Lawrence, Mass.; Montgomery Grays, of Montgomery, Ala.; Company B, Second Regiment, of Chicago, Ill.; Companies A and B of Atlanta Grays; Sedgwick Guards, of Waterbury, Conn.; battery of the Fifth Artillery. There were upward of 2,000 soldiers in line, and the review was the grandest ever seen in Atlanta. The sham battle occurs to-morrow morning, and the laying of the corner-stone of the Gate City Guard Memorial Armory in the afternoon. The best feeling prevails. Visitors are still pouring into the city.

ARMY OFFICERS' SONS INELIGIBLE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Judge-Advocate Dunn has rendered a very peculiar decision, that is of interest to Army officers. It is to the effect that no sons of officers of the regular Army can be admitted to West Point. The law governing appointments to the Academy provides that no youth shall be appointed who is not the son of a bona fide resident of the district from which he is appointed. Gen. Dunn holds that Army officers cannot acquire a bona fide residence, as required by law.

DEFALCATION OF A SPORTING MAN.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—Lee Shryock, bookkeeper for J. R. Watts & Co., proprietors of the Turf Exchange, has been missing since last Thursday. A small deficiency in his cash led to a full investigation of his accounts, when a large deficit was discovered by experts. Shryock had an interest in the firm, and the cause of his disappearance and defalcation is a mystery. He was trusted with everything. When last seen he was near Bowling Green, in a state of mind indicative of derangement. Messrs. Watts & Co. own the pool privileges for Louisville, Lexington, Nashville, and other South-western clubs.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Oct. 19.—While John Murphy was adjusting a weather-vane at the top of a liberty-pole at Summitville this morning, the pole broke, throwing him 60 feet to the ground. He never spoke after he fell, and died an hour after. He was one of the crew of the schooner Two Brothers lying in the Sound.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS

PREPARING TO NOMINATE A COUNTY TICKET.

POSTMASTER JAMES AND THE MAYORALTY—WHAT THE COUNTY CONVENTION WILL DO TO-NIGHT—THE JUDICIAL AND ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

Among the throngs of Republicans who were seen in the corridors of the different hotels where politicians gather, the principal topic of conversation yesterday was the County ticket, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the probable action of the Republican County Convention to be held to-night. The nomination of William R. Grace by Tammany and Anti-Tammany gave as great pleasure to Republicans as it has given disappointment and alarm to Democrats. The report in circulation at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel early in the evening, that Mr. Grace had declined the nomination, was received with regret, as it had been regarded as a fortunate accident that the Democrats had again made a mistake, and opened the way for the nomination and election of a citizen who would be acceptable not only to the Republicans, but to a vast number of independent Democrats who regarded the nomination of Mr. Grace as one offensive in many respects. It is not at all probable, in the present aspect of affairs, that the Republicans will nominate a County ticket without consulting with the dissatisfied citizens of various parties, with the idea of securing a candidate upon whom all voters may unite.

The Republican County Convention will meet in Republican Hall, in Thirty-third-street, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Charles F. Ulrich, Commissioner of Emigration, will be made Chairman, and Solon B. Smith Secretary. A Committee of Twenty-four—one from each Assembly district—will be appointed to confer with outside organizations, and the convention will then adjourn subject to the call of the Chair.

It is not at all difficult to ascertain who would be the first choice for Mayor in a Republican Convention. If the question was asked yesterday in any group of Republicans the prompt answer would be, "Thomas L. James." He is spoken of with enthusiasm everywhere as a man who would not only command the united support of his own party, but the cordial assistance of thousands of men who would disregard party lines in order to secure the election of an upright, business-like, and popular man. He is not only the first choice of a vast number of active Republicans, but is regarded by business men as the best man that could be selected. An evidence of this fact was the receipt yesterday, by Mr. James, of a large number of letters and telegrams from prominent merchants and bankers, urging him on no account to decline to accept a nomination. It was not known, however, that Postmaster James would accept the nomination if tendered to him. Besides Mr. James, the names mentioned were those of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, ex-Alderman S. B. H. Vance, ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, and Frederick Kuhne. Gen. Aspinwall has been urged for several weeks to permit the use of his name in the convention. He said yesterday that while he felt flattered by the kindness of his friends, and fully appreciated the honor they desired to confer upon him, it would be absolutely out of the question for him to be nominated, as he could not accept, even if the assurance could be given that he would certainly be elected. Mr. Vance is a popular man, and his name is regarded as an excellent one to present for nomination. Ex-Gov. Morgan's friends are afraid that they could not prevail upon him to accept. Mr. Frederick Kuhne is a gentleman of rare business ability, and is well known in commercial circles, while among the Germans, by whom he is regarded with intense admiration, he is exceedingly popular.

Two candidates have been prominently spoken of in connection with the office of Register—Mr. Jacob Hess, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, and ex-Senator Thomas Murphy. For Recorder the only name thus far suggested is that of Daniel G. Rollins, Assistant District Attorney, who has had the advantage of long familiarity with the court, and possesses legal attainments that qualify him to fill the place with honor to the City and credit to himself. For Judge of the Superior Court but one candidate is spoken of. Republicans are almost unanimous in demanding that Judge Horace Russell, who now occupies the place under appointment from Gov. Cornell, shall be nominated. There has been little talk about the Aldermen. Alderman Jacobus positively declares that he will not run again, and it is considered probable that the nomination in the Fifth District will be offered to Charles R. Waite, Esq., proprietor of the Brevoort House.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

RECOVERING FROM THE WESTERN DEFEAT—LOUD BRAGS AND QUIET ADMISSIONS.

It was not to be expected that the Democratic fit of despondency over the "little reverse" in the West would last forever. The indication of recovery at their head-quarters, No. 138 Fifth-avenue, is that they are beginning to brag wonderfully over what they are going to do in New-York State and in Indiana in November. They are extremely confident that they will have more than 100,000 majority in this City and in Kings County, although they admit that they have been injured by the unfriendly attacks of Democratic newspapers upon their candidate. While Tilden is admitted to have been stronger than Hancock is, they do not admit that Hancock will get less than the 77,000—Tilden's majority—in the five counties south of the Harlem River. Last night, a gentleman employed about the head-quarters said that the revival among the Democrats was wonderful; that the "labor boom was busted;" that a new issue on the Chinese question was to be presented by the Democrats, and that they expected to open and continue an aggressive campaign from this time until election day.

The Democrats are looking about anxiously to find some one who is willing to take the nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District against the Hon. Levi P. Morton. While the district is nominally Democratic, the present member of Congress is exceedingly popular, and with everything else in his favor this year it is considered almost certain that he will be re-elected. The Democrats have gone to several of their wealthiest men to implore them to take the nomination, but have discovered a general reluctance to accept the empty honor of a nomination and incur the expense of a losing campaign. Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. Julius May and ex-Senator Gerard have each been asked to accept the nomination. One Democrat who has been offered the nomination was met by a reporter of THE TIMES: "I would very much like to accept this nomination, but I have looked over the vote carefully and don't exactly like the prospect. The contest would be a gentlemanly one, as nothing on my side would be said against Mr. Morton, and I am sure the Republicans could say nothing against me. But I don't think this is a good year. Fact is, the Republicans have all along been too ——sharp for us; they have everywhere outgeneraled the Democrats. You see, they stick to their platform. There's no special wonder in that, for there is not a thing in the Republican platform that I cannot indorse. All I am afraid of in the success of that party is the tendency to centralization—the 'hauling in' of everything to perpetuate themselves in power."

The Democrats at the National Head-quarters do not cease regretting that they did not not "jump on," as they say, to the tariff issue in advance of the Republicans. Commenting on a recent interview with Gen. B. F. Butler, a Democrat said: "When Butler said the platform was made by a phrase-maker, he did not tell the whole story. After Hancock had been nominated at Cincinnati, the platform had to be adopted. The Committee on Platform had not reported. Watterson had drafted the platform, and when he submitted it for the consideration of the committee, there was great haste to get through. Payne, of Ohio, read over the plank 'A tariff for revenue only.' Said he, 'Change that; those words are too strong. Make it a tariff for revenue mainly.' 'That's well enough as it is,' said Mr. Watterson, and the plank went in as he wrote it. You see that the use of that little adverb 'only' has done us infinite mischief, which it is now too late to repair. Next time I hope we shall have the platform first and the candidate afterward."

A gentleman who was one of the trusted members of the Tilden political family on Liberty-street four years ago, was met at No. 138 Fifth-avenue yesterday, looking very happy, although he had just laid down a copy of the *Sun*, containing a bitterly ironical censure of Hancock's weakness for writing letters. "You look very happy," said a reporter of THE TIMES who had known him as a strong Tilden admirer. "I've nothing to complain of," said he, and added, "things don't look as they did in 1876. The Democrats have had their way." They said, "if we have anybody except Tilden, we can win. They've got somebody else. When are they going to begin to win?" "You Republicans don't give the people the credit they deserve for proving the correctness of the Democratic assertion that the people favor a change," said a philosophical Democrat in the Astor House, yesterday. "We declared it at Cincinnati, and our speakers have reiterated it everywhere. You say we don't believe it. There was an election—at least they say there was—in Indiana, a few days ago. The fact was proved that the people there favor a change, for they changed a Democratic majority of 17,000 in 1878 to a Republican majority of 7,000. Oh, yes; the people favor a change."

GEN. GRANT AT THE UNION LEAGUE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION—DOINGS OF THE GENERAL YESTERDAY.

Gen. Grant passed a rather busy day yesterday. During the afternoon he received the usual large number of callers at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, among them Gen. Meredith Read, Gen. Ramsey, Admiral and Mrs. Porter and Miss Porter, Mr. Tilton, Mr. George W. Ballou, and Nathan J. Newwetter, ex-United States Consul at Japan. In the forenoon the General paid a visit to Wall-street, calling upon Drexel, Morgan & Co., with whom he remained a considerable time in consultation. Subsequently he visited Mr. Ballou, and in the evening dined with Col. John Hamilton.

The arrangements for the grand banquet to be given him by the Union League Club are being pushed forward vigorously, and the occasion promises to be a brilliant one. Only the general features of the programme have been determined upon thus far. The Reception Committee will complete all the minor arrangements at a special meeting to be held on Thursday evening. The banquet will take place on Saturday evening. The design has been to make it a cordial social greeting to Gen. Grant. It will be in charge of the following Reception Committee:

Peter Cooper.	William M. Evarts.
Hugh McCulloch.	Henry W. Bellows.
George Cabot Ward.	John H. Hall.
Jackson S. Schultz.	Salem H. Wales.
Josiah M. Fiske.	Sinclair Tousey.
Cornelius R. Agnew.	George F. Baker.
Joseph H. Choate.	Joel B. Erhardt.
N. Denton Smith.	George W. Dillaway.
Charles F. Chandler.	James M. Bell.
Leonard Hazeltine.	Daniel F. Appleton.
Joseph S. Lowrey.	Elihu Root.
Joseph H. Brown.	George C. Magoun.
William H. Hurlbut.	Joseph E. Gay.
Thomas C. Acton.	S. Edward Nash.
Chester A. Arthur.	Hugh R. Camp.
William W. Astor.	LeGrand B. Cannon.
Isaac H. Bailey.	Louis C. Lewis.
S. Van Rensselaer Cruger.	Anson G. McCook.
Noah Davis.	William A. Paton.
Chauncey M. Depew.	Charles A. Peabody.
William Dowd.	Benjamin K. Phelps.
Edwin Einstein.	Horace Porter.
Fletcher Harper.	Horace Russell.
Charles C. Hastings.	Charles S. Smith.
Albert B. Herrick.	Henry C. Ward.
George H. R. Hill.	

It is expected that the larger part of the members of the club will attend. There will be, besides, 250 specially invited guests. A reception will precede the banquet, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the club, will welcome the distinguished guest. After Gen. Grant's response the invited guests will be presented, and the company will then retire to the banquet hall. It was stated last evening that there would be no formal speech-making after the banquet, but that the art gallery would be brilliantly illuminated and thrown open for inspection. During the evening music will be furnished by Bernstein's Band. The list of invited guests had not been completed last evening.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 19.—The State authorities received a letter from Gen. Grant yesterday

SPEAKING TO THE GERMANS

THE HON. CARL SCHURZ'S ADDRESS IN COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR RECEIVED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM—HIS ADDRESS ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

There was an immense outpouring of Germans at the German Republican mass-meeting in the Cooper Institute last evening. The doors were thrown open an hour and a quarter before the time for calling the meeting to order arrived, and within five minutes the crowd which besieged the three main entrances and blockaded the streets surged into the immense hall and took possession of every seat. A few minutes after 7 o'clock the standing room was all occupied—the aisles were blocked to the edge of the platform—and Capt. McCullagh was ordered to close all further communication with the outside world. Hundreds of eager persons, including whole families, were at this time struggling to reach the doors, and had to be turned away. Many lingered in the vicinity, however, and at the close of the meeting obtained a glimpse of the Hon. Carl Schurz, the speaker of the evening, as he appeared on the balcony to review the torch-light procession which paraded in his honor. The audience included a great many ladies, and in point of respectability and intelligence has never been surpassed by any political assemblage gathered within the walls of the building. The platform seats were occupied by leading members of the professions, and by representatives of the first German business firms in the City, including among others ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Prof. Isaac Seligman, Professor Kühne, Dr. Jacobi, Gen. Max Weber, the Hon. Edwin Einstein, Prof. F. W. Moeller, Hugo Wesendonk, H. R. Kimbardt, L. J. Stinsay, James Seligman, Charles Unger, the Hon. Sigismund Kaufmann, Paul Lichtenstein, Alfred Poppenhusen, Peter Doelger, Ernst Steiger, John T. Agnew, Adolph Schlesinger, George F. Von Schack, F.W. Christern, Dr. Leopard Weber, Dr. Hermann Muhr, Major George Veiffort, Adolph Kessler, Constantin Nitzsche, Commissioner Jacob Hess, Postmaster Thomas L. James, the Hon. Levi P. Morton, and Gen. Horace Porter. The letters was displayed at the back of the platform the rallying cry, "And now for New-York." The long wait for the proceedings to begin was enlivened with music and with glees by the Central Campaign Club Chorus, and the audience manifested its humor by cheering heartily at 8 o'clock the Hon. Carl Schurz appeared, escorted by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Frederick Kuhne, Ex-Gov. Edward Salomon, of Wisconsin, and Jesse Seligman. His arrival was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. The whole house rose to its feet, hats were swung in the air, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and for a few minutes the hall resounded with cheers and shouts.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer called the meeting to order in the following brief address: Fellow-citizens, ladies, and gentlemen: Sure of the 138 Electoral votes of the Solid South, the Democrats have, in their imperial temper, been taunting us with the inquiry, "What are you going to do about it?" Just one week ago to-day Indiana, in thunder tones, answered "once more we will meet and beat you with the solid North," and on the 2d of November next, in Maine, in New-Jersey, in Connecticut, in New-York, the three remaining Northern States that were set down as sure to poll Hancock through, will echo back a hearty and uproarious amen! Thank God! With that defeat the battle of sectionalism—this time again forced on us by the mad South—will have been fought for the last time. [Applause.] Recognizing the inevitable—that no matter who is candidate, whether it be McClellan, on the peace-at-any-price platform; Greeley, with his grand old-time Republican record, or Hancock, the Union soldier, what is cast by the brutal cannibals regulated by the ballot. A new South will spring up; not massed together for sectional ends, and in which freedom of political action will be permitted. Then, but not till then, will it be safe to change the Government. This mass-meeting has been convened to give you the opportunity to listen to our distinguished friend, the statesman and statesman, the Hon. Carl Shurz, (cheers,) who, in his clear logical way, will explain to you why the time to make a change has not yet arrived. I have now the pleasure to nominate the Hon. Edward Salomon, the war Governor of Wisconsin, as your presiding officer.

Gov. Salomon accepted the chair in a short but vigorous speech, in which he reminded his hearers of the principles involved in the campaign, and of the pride with which German citizens everywhere pointed to the Republican Party, as the organization responsible for the candidacies for President and Vice-President which they had given the people. The reading of the usual list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries followed, and then Gov. Salomon introduced Mr. Schurz. The same enthusiastic demonstration which marked his appearance upon the platform greeted him as he stepped forward. He was frequently applauded in the course of his address. Especially when he referred to the career of Gen. Garfield and to his public services was the cheering prolonged and emphatic.

REMARKS OF MR. SCHURZ.

This campaign has been called a campaign of surprises. It means that there have been political forces at work which were not calculated beforehand by party managers and politicians. A week ago we had State elections in Ohio and Indiana. When the result appeared, the Democrats were surprised at the size of their defeat, and the Republicans at the size of their victory. Why were they surprised? Each party has its regular troops which are under party discipline, and can be more or less counted upon under all circumstances. These troops are accustomed to the old party questions and cries, and ordinary calculations as to the result of a campaign are based upon their strength and their activity. But the regular forces of neither party have of late been sure to constitute a majority of the American people. Between them there is a mass of citizens who are not controlled by party discipline, and who now appear to be moved to greater activity than usual by motives different from the old party questions. One of the greatest peculiarities of this campaign is that the drift of popular sentiment has proved of greater influence upon party managers and public speakers with regard to the particular subjects to be discussed than those matters and speakers had on the popular mind with regard to the particular subjects to be considered. In consequence of this the objective points of attack seem to have been changed several times by some of the party leaders during the progress of the contest. The Democrats have had repeated occasion to hang out signals of distress of various designs and colors. On the Republican side we began first with a quiet, unimpassioned discussion of the present condition of things, its relation to our present and future public interests, and the chances of the campaign. Then these considerations seemed to be overshadowed for awhile by some of the old issues between different parts of the country, as they had grown out of the war; but, finally, the pressure of public sentiment brought back our discussions again to the original point—a calm and candid consideration of the business aspects of the present situation. It has turned out that this is the campaign not of the politicians, but of the business men of the country, and that the decisive motive power is not party passion or prejudice, but reason as applied to questions of public interests. There has been a great deal of quiet thinking during this campaign, in counting-rooms, in workshops, on railroads, on farms. The questions have been earnestly considered. Is not the present state of things satisfactory and hopeful? Are we not prosperous, and is not greater prosperity in prospect if we act wisely? Is not the national Government now conducted, on the whole, honestly, intelligently, and efficiently? Is it advisable under these circumstances to put all this in jeopardy by a change?

These questions have been considered quietly and conscientiously by thousands of business men and laborers, without distinction of party, by many who so far had taken but very little active part in politics. The answer was given at the polls in Indiana and Ohio. It was "Let well enough alone." That is the whole philosophy of those elections. While the answer has been given in those States, it is still to be given by the State of New-York, and for that reason I speak to you.

The speaker then proceeded to discuss the claims of the two parties to popular support. He took up the financial question first, and, in connection with it, the payment of the national debt, the refunding of it at a lower interest, and the restoration of specie payments. In the solution of these three problems many had been already accomplished, and he denied that the national debt should be honestly paid in coin, and much of it had been discharged. Hundreds of millions had been refunded at lower interest, with great saving to the people. Specie payments had been restored, and only the question how it was still to be solved. The result was the restoration of confidence in the financial policy of the Government—a powerful aid to our reviving prosperity. He then proceeded to review the history of the two parties with regard to the financial question. The attitude of Republicans with regard to it had not always been satisfactory. There was a period of confused opinions, also, concerning the question whether the national debt should be paid in greenbacks or in coin. But that contest was decided inside the Republican Party, and after the people of the act strengthening the public credit in 1869 there was not a repudiator to be found in its ranks. The good faith and honor of the Republic was saved. Then came the refunding act, of Republican origin and carried out by a Republican Secretary of the Treasury. The Democratic record was taken up, and it was shown how that party had voted against all these acts. The feeling of that party against the national banks was next described, and the baleful influence on the business interests of the country in case of Democratic success—for the Democratic Party, he declared, was without a financial policy—was portrayed in vivid language.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The public service was next taken up, and Mr. Schurz outlined the policy which would be followed in the event of a Democratic victory—the taking to pieces of the whole Administration, and its recomposition out of raw material, in consequence of which the public interests must surely suffer. If the Democrats should come into power, the speaker continued, we shall therefore have to expect a relapse into the loathsome methods of appointing the civil service, which, at least in some important points, have now been done away with. But what can we expect from the Republicans in case of their success? That there are in the Republican Party a good many politicians who are by no means in favor of a systematic and permanent reform of the civil service I know but too well. But we may depend upon it that those politicians who care most for successful party management, if they are shrewd, have learned something from their varied experience. I have no doubt that they have found it a very comfortable thing in this campaign not to be obliged to apologize for anything that this Administration has done. Some of them may have felt now and then that it would have made the party stronger had the Administration even more strictly insisted upon a stern execution of civil service rules. They must have noticed that there is an element in our politics which is not governed by party discipline, and which, as a general thing, does not inspire the professional politician with great affection; but the professional politician finds it an exceedingly advantageous thing to have that class of citizens on the side of his party when the time for an election comes on. That element is generally called the independent voter. The independent voter in this sense is a man who considers it of greater importance that the Government be well conducted than what set of men conduct it. This class is composed of whom the professional politician during a campaign speaks with great respect are now on our side, and I have no doubt they constitute a very large proportion of that vote which this year the Republican Party obtains outside of the regular rank and file; and if we could take a census of it it might, perhaps, turn out that that vote constitutes a very large part if not the whole of our majorities. Every prudent party man will recognize that the success of the Republican Party in this election would have been materially endangered, and that the final wave in its favor would have been impossible, if we had not the conduct of the public business by this Administration won the approval and confidence of the country, and did not the Republican candidate nominated at Chicago in point of character and ability hold out a reasonable prospect of conducting the Government in a manner equally deserving of approval and confidence. If we had had to spend the best part of our efforts in apologizing for corrupt practices and misgovernment, all the great speeches that have been delivered and the beautiful torch-light processions would have availed nothing; we would scarcely have had a Republican success in Ohio and Indiana to glory over. Very likely the great bulk of the party would have voted as they always do; but there would have been just enough business men and others of an independent turn of mind to think that, as the Republican Admin's ration had conducted itself improperly, a change might after all not be so great a misfortune for the country; and so they would have staid away from the polls or voted the other way. Enough that way, to change the result, for it requires only the change of a very few thousands to do that under the best circumstances. Some time ago I saw a cartoon from our talented friend and countryman, Keppler, representing the present Administration in the person of the Prest—dent as Cinderella, who, in modest but conscientious way, had taken excellent care of the Government household. The part played by that Government Cinderella may perhaps not have been a very brilliant one, but Cinderella after all did the real business, and if she had not conducted the affairs of the household so well the family might have gone to seed. And you know, as the old story runs, it was Cinderella at last who got the hand of the Prince.

Now, the general tendency is so strongly and so evidently in the direction of independent politics that the Republican Party in 1884 will have to present the sentiment of the independent citizen still more rigorously than now; for then the experience of the Administration which has had the approval and confidence of the country will be applied, not as the highest, but rather as the lowest, standard of merit. Looking into the future, really shrewd party managers will, after all, not fail to understand and appreciate President Hayes's saying that "he who best serves his party, serves his country best," or words to that effect. Considering all this, the shrewd party politicians will recognize the necessity of having the public service kept in at least as good a condition as it is now, for a retrograde movement might be fatal. If he really has the interests of his party at heart he will therefore certainly not think of relapsing into the barbarous practice of taking the whole Government machinery to pieces at the beginning of a new Administration to recompose it of raw recruits. He will think twice before he advises the dismissal of meritorious officers or employes for the purpose of making room for mere political favorites. He will be careful to do all he can to keep the public service in as efficient a condition as it has shown it is now; he will well understand that a relapse into the old spoils and patronage system will be just as dangerous to the party as every step in the direction of its abandonment has been beneficial to it. The most ordinary worldly wisdom will convince him. Every step forward in the direction of a systematic and permanent improvement of the service will so much more strongly attach to the party the independent vote, while every backslide into old abuses will discourage and alienate that vote, and thus weaken and gradually ruin the chances of the party. We have, therefore, very good reason to hope that not only those who take particular interest in the improvement of the public service, but even party politicians who so far have been inclined to sneer at civil service reform, will in the case of Republican success see to it that the service does, at least, not deteriorate under the new Republican Administration. But we have reason to hope for more than that. Gen. Garfield's own experience has been extensive enough to make him thoroughly acquainted, not only with the defects of the public service, but also with the means to remedy them; and whenever this subject was discussed in Congress he has given expression to principles so sound and opinions so well grounded that we would have to abandon one of the best and most honorable parts of his political record if he were not only to keep the service as good as it is, but if he did not do all he could to improve it in those things which need improvement. I think, therefore, if the business men of the country, while they may not expect the millennium, have very good reason to look for a business-like conduct of the Government if James A. Garfield is elected President of the United States.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Another proposition by which the Democratic Party pretends to compensate us for its dangerous tendencies with regard to the national finances, and the prospect of chaos it opens with regard to the public service, is this, that the success of the Democratic ticket is necessary to restore proper relations between the South and the North. Let us look at that. If the South had a real grievance I should not hesitate to advocate its redress now, as I have never failed to advocate the redress of her real grievances in the past. If there were any right or privilege not enjoyed by the Southern States in the Union which is enjoyed by any State of the North, I should vindicate for them the enjoyment of that right or privilege. If there were any attempt contemplated to deprive the Southern States of any right enjoyed by the States of the North, I should earnestly oppose that attempt. If there be any effort made to foment or keep alive feelings of hatred between the South and the North, I should sincerely deprecate and earnestly condemn such efforts. But what is there at this moment that the South can justly ask us to do that has not already been done? Is there in the whole range of Southern men who had taken part in the rebellion a single disfranchised? all the rights and privileges of citizenship have been restored to every one that asked for it. Years ago they complained of the evils of the corruption and oppressive profligacy of the so-called carpet-bag Governments. Those carpet-bag Governments have disappeared. Years ago they complained of military interference in their State affairs; since 1877 not a soldier has been seen in any of their State-houses. It is a notorious fact that in some of the Southern States thousands and thousands of Republican votes have been suppressed, having been silenced, to express it mildly, by means very different from moral suasion or argument addressed to the understanding. In endeavoring to execute the law the Government has confirmed itself within the strictest limitations of its constitutional power. What is it then that the South has to-day to complain of? Simply that the American people refuse to give to the Democratic Party, in which the Southern States are so potential an element, the full control of the national Government. Yes, that is the only complaint that we here refuse to have the national Government managed by a party which has shown itself most dangerous to our financial interests; whose vagaries in that respect would seriously endanger our prosperity; a party which would throw the public service into chaotic confusion, thus inflicting uncounted losses upon the American people, and so on; in other words, that we will not confide the Government to a party that we consider dangerous to the public interests and that we will not thus sacrifice that common interest merely to gratify the people of the South with the possession of power.

Is it not absurd to speak of a grievance when the Southern States enjoy every right all the others enjoy, and when they remain in the minority because they attach themselves to a party deemed by the majority detrimental to the public welfare? The real trouble with the South lies elsewhere, and the sooner the Southern people recognize it the better it will be for them. It would certainly not deny that in some respects the Republican Party has treated the Southern question unwisely. But, in fact, the Southern people have had no greater enemy than the Democratic Party, and their attachment to that party has been the source of many of their greatest griefs and disappointments. It is doubtful whether they would have undertaken the rebellion had they not been given reason to understand that they would be supported by the Democratic Party in the North while doing so; and after the close of the war they have been in the habit of looking forward to a victory of the Democratic Party as a great event of deliverance that would bring them a vague indefinite something, a restoration to power and glory, and some great compensation and indemnity for all the sufferings they had brought upon themselves in the field. Thus, while the wisest among them accommodated themselves in good faith to the new order of things, and felt themselves once more in feeling and interest as citizens of the American Republic, yet a large number did so only with a mental reservation, looking forward to that mysterious event of a Democratic triumph that would bring them a mysterious something; and thus they strove to solidify the South in support of that party by means running so directly against the very principles on which we had all thought a republican government to rest that it kept their own communities in apprehension and in an unsettled state, and alarmed the country at large. Thus they hoped on and on, losing one opportunity after another to put themselves into cordial relations with the rest of the American people, running from disappointment into disappointment until now, if they have any eye to see and ears to hear, they must recognize that the Democratic Party has not the confidence of the country, and that the means the Southern people have taken to strengthen it have served only to intensify that distrust. Should they not at last seriously consider the question propounded to them by a prominent journal of this City after the Ohio and Indiana elections, whether it is not time that our Southern brethren should cease in out of the rain? Should they not begin to see that if they insist upon attaching themselves to a party which has disappointed them so often and led them into so many difficulties all they will have to expect is new disappointments? If they desire political power, must it not strike them that the only way for them to obtain it will be for them to look at the interests they have in common with the rest of the country more than at the interests which they erroneously think to be peculiar to them as the South? What will they have gained when this election has turned out as it is now almost sure to turn out—all the Southern States on one side as a small minority and the Northern States as a heavy majority on the other? Then the Democratic Party will have the solid South, and the solid South will have the Democratic Party, and neither of them will have anything else. And what will they do with it? If the Southern people do not like to hear the North speak about the South, the first thing they should do is to cease to speak of themselves as the South. As long as they, day after day, call us the North, the South, they exist and they must not be surprised if they make the other side remember that it is the North and may want something else as the North. Let no Southern man believe that the Northern people do not wish them well.

The people of the South may be sure that the people of the North cherish no ill-will toward them. We shall all sincerely rejoice to see them prosper. We know too well here that the prosperity of every part of the country is the interest of all. Neither is the Republican Party animated with any sectional hatred and animosity. I have only to refer to what I have said in other places, that, if by Republican politicians demonstrations of such feeling seem to be made, it is mere stage thunder, and that the few men who may be still animated with such sentiments neither dictate the policy nor the nomination of the Republican Party. The best thing that the Southern people can do for themselves is to abandon those vague dreams of power, the realization of which they hope from Democratic success; to consider that if they want to enjoy the confidence of the country and to be well applied of, they must respect everybody else's rights as their own are respected in the Union, and introduce in their own communities that government of order and universal justice which alone can put the development of their prosperity upon a secure basis and insure to them the esteem, the confidence, the good opinion that nothing better can happen to them than another striking demonstration of the futility of all the efforts of the Democratic Party to obtain the possession of national power, as long as that party is constituted as it managed as it is now. That demonstration, by sweeping away one more disturbing illusions I have spoken of, will be apt to bring the South to a clear sense of the actual state of things. It will show them the futility of all those efforts by sinister means to solidify the South for the purpose of personal ends, a solidification which somehow, as such, may have controlling power; it will discourage those lawless elements there which are endeavoring to attain that end by fraud and violence. It will inspire and strengthen the good citizens of the South, who, although they have constantly voted the Democratic ticket, are Government, have sincerely and cordially renewed their allegiance, and are now earnestly desiring to join every other section of the country for the promotion of the public welfare. If Southern men complain that political capital is made in the North of their political attitude, it rests with them to destroy that capital themselves. Nothing will be better calculated than a thorough Democratic defeat to indicate the Southern people, instead of indulging in vague dreams of power, to devote their efforts to the discussion and solution of living questions, to make their party divisions upon those questions, and instead of arraying the blacks against the whites and the whites against the blacks, to divide each one of those elements according to their understanding of their true interests, the best thinking of the whole head of each side, and on each side the rights of the weak being placed under the protection of the strong. As soon as it becomes evident that questions of public interest upon their own merits are treated in the South in the same spirit as elsewhere, and that the interests of the whole country—with other parts of the Union are in their minds above those interests which they now think are peculiar to the South, in the same measure the South will no longer be thought of as a section of this Union different from others, and all unwholesome and unpatriotic will cease. This is the reform which I see good reason to hope a decisive defeat of the Democratic Party and the election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency will bring about.

AN APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS.

After discussing the qualifications of the two Presidential candidates, Mr. Schurz continued: I have come here to ask you, as citizens of New-York, for your votes in favor of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Let me tell you frankly that I do not ask for your votes as if the State of New-York were needed for the election of Gen. Garfield. I candidly think that every Northern State is reasonably assured for him, and that we may look upon his election as certain even without the vote of New-York. And yet I consider it of supreme importance that the Republican candidate for the Presidency should have that vote. There have been of late vague threats, dark forebodings, that if the election of the next President depended upon a few votes in the Electoral College some pretext might be seized upon for a contest like that of 1876, and that the expedient of submitting the great question to an impartial tribunal, the judgment of which would be accepted by both parties with equal readiness, would not be found again practicable. I need not argue to anyone who has the public welfare at heart how much we ought to dread such a lead to the most disastrous consequences. It would not only dangerously disturb the repose and confidence which we now so happily enjoy—it would not only throw a blight upon our growing prosperity, but it might threaten the peace of the country and the very constitution of Government. I do not mean to insinuate that there are any conspiracies of that kind being concocted now by responsible men; but it is evident that if the Presidential election should depend upon a small number of votes in the Electoral College, the temptation would be very great, and at this time that temptation would be very different from what it was as it would have been at a former period. I repeat, therefore, I think it of supreme importance that whatever candidate may succeed should be elected by a large and incontestable majority. Had the Democratic party been able to command itself for the confidence of the country so as to secure the triumph of its candidate I should have been glad to see that triumph so great as to be above all question; but every sensible man will to-day admit that this is no longer possible. The Democratic Party is already defeated; even every sensible Democrat knows that it. A Republican victory at the November election appears fully assured; it will be a certain victory without New-York; it will be an incontestable victory with New-York. While the vote of New-York is not needed to determine the title of the Republican candidate to the Presidency, a vote of New-York will certainly condnot him to his seat without a ripple of opposition. It will secure the country against the possibility of any attempts, even on the part of the most reckless Democratic partisan, to defeat by cheating that plain verdict of the popular judgment, to make their party divisions upon those questions, and instead of arraying the blacks against the whites and the whites against the blacks, to divide each one of those elements according to their understanding of their true interests, the best thinking of the whole head of each side, and on each side the rights of the weak being placed under the protection of the strong. As soon as it becomes evident that questions of public interest upon their own merits are treated in the South in the same spirit as elsewhere, and that the interests of the whole country—with other parts of the Union are in their minds above those interests which they now think are peculiar to the South, in the same measure the South will no longer be thought of as a section of this Union different from others, and all unwholesome and unpatriotic will cease. This is the reform which I see good reason to hope a decisive defeat of the Democratic Party and the election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency will bring about.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 19.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

	U. S. 6s, '81.	U. S. 4½ s., '91.
$50,000	104⅜	10,000	110⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

	Alabama, Cl. A.	Allentown R.R.	Chi., Bur. & Q.
1,000	37½	100	119⅜
1,000	37½	100	119⅜
1,000	37½	100	119⅜

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—The Snow Flower.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Cinderella. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—Our First Families. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—An American Girl. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Boccaccio. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S—Dessert. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—My Partner. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—A Baffled Beauty.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD—Cloches de Corneville.
UNION-SQUARE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Guv'nor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of The Parisien, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional snow, winds mostly southwesterly, no decided change in temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

The re-election of the Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS to the United States Senate from Vermont is, of course, an event which was fully expected, but it is none the less one of extreme importance to the country. Mr. EDMUNDS, at the expiration of his present term, will have been in the Senate fifteen years, having been first appointed to that body in 1866, when a vacancy occurred by the death of Senator FOOT. During his long service he has become, beyond question, the first member of the Senate in point of skill, fidelity, and personal weight and influence. An ardent Republican by conviction, he is far above the mere prejudice of partisanship, while his profound learning, his untiring industry, his courage, acumen, wit, and genuine eloquence have won the respect and admiration of the country. No member of the Senate has contributed so much toward making the work of that body just, wise, and efficient. Still in the prime of life, the country may confidently expect much from him, and his continuance in the Senate at a time when the Government is, as now seems certain, to pass again into Republican hands, is a matter for general congratulation to all good citizens.

A curious complication has arisen in the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, now represented in Congress by the notorious HENDRICK B. WRIGHT. The regular Democratic nomination having been given to one D. W. CONNELLY, Mr. WRIGHT has nominated himself for re-election, claiming the honor as a small compensation for the immense services which he has rendered to the "working men" of the district and of the whole country. The fight has been a warm one, and Mr. BARNUM has been called in as arbitrator. It is now said that WRIGHT will win a decision in his favor by liberal contributions to campaign expenses, and by a gift to his rival as well. Mr. WRIGHT is one of the champions of labor who enjoys the rare privilege of living comfortably without work, being a rich man with a fruitful interest in coal mines. As to his services to the working men, they consist solely in making their cause ridiculous. He was the promoter of the famous commission which set out to discover the causes of industrial depression in the Resumption act, but which found that what depression there had been was rapidly disappearing under the beneficent operation of that law. If he is to be left the sole candidate of the Democrats in the district, there should be some chance for Mr. SCRANTON, the Republican candidate.

The House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention was yesterday the scene of an animated debate on the proper course for the Church to pursue in regard to the Indians. A resolution was reported in favor of appointing a committee to observe the action of the Government on giving to Indians the rights and duties of citizens and doing away with their tribal relations, and to promote these measures by such means as the committee should deem expedient. Senator WITHERS, of Virginia, objected to the latter clause. It was the first step toward a union of Church and State; it was a departure from the wise conservatism which had hitherto held the Church aloof from politics; the Indian question was surrounded with corruption, and the Church could not touch it without defiling itself. This extraordinary sensitiveness in regard to the Church's relation to mundane affairs was shared by Dr. CRAIK, of Kentucky, and Mr. JENKINS, of Georgia, but not by the majority of the House of Deputies, who voted down Mr. WITHERS's views almost unanimously. The Virginia Senator's argument had a distinct flavor of the old-time conservatism which forbade the Church to hint at the injustice of slavery for fear of meddling with politics, but happily this interpretation of the sphere of a great and powerful religious organization has lost the strength which it once had. If a Church cannot rightly make its influence felt on questions involving high moral considerations, such as the Indian question, its "sphere" will rapidly shrink to nothing.

While the Albanians are shouting "No surrender," and RIZA Pasha is soothing the impatient Montenegrins with polite nothings, a new complication is arising in Bulgaria. Russia wishes a railway through Sistova and Tirnova to Yeni Saghri. Austria wishes one from Belgrade to Sophia via Nish. One glance at the map will show the purely military character of both lines. Russia's railway would give her direct access to Roumelia in the event of a new war. Austria's would give her the control of the Servian capital and of the chief strategic centre of Western Turkey, and would open for her a route to the Ægean, strengthened by her flanking position in Bosnia. Between these two powers—the champion of Slav nationality and the anti-Slav guardian of the Danube—lies the future contest for the heritage of Turkey.

Mr. PLAISTED, the Greenback candidate for Governor of Maine, to whom Gen. HANCOCK sent his unlucky congratulatory dispatch, is returning the compliment by supporting the General with all his influence. He professes to be greatly alarmed at the possibility of a "sixth term" for the Republicans. It means, he cries, "silver demoralized, the whole field of circulation surrendered to the national banks, the refunding scheme carried out." Gen. HANCOCK's election would prevent all this. We have no doubt of the substantial accuracy of this prediction. Changing its terms from negative to positive, it is safe to say that Gen. HANCOCK's election would go far toward accomplishing the full remonetization of silver with unlimited coinage, the destruction of the bank currency, and the defeat of any further funding. These are the terms on which the Democratic managers are bargaining for Greenbackers' support, and without that support they cannot carry the day. If the business men of the country know their own interests, this open and shameless bargain will come to speedy and complete failure.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN POLITICS.

There seems to be a peculiar difference of opinion as to who is to blame for introducing the Church question into our local politics—the men who nominated Mr. WILLIAM R. GRACE for Mayor or the newspapers who took occasion to point out that his religious belief places him in an attitude toward certain important public questions which is not the attitude occupied by the majority of his fellow-citizens. The *Herald*, claiming to represent "the sentiments of the great mass of Catholics in this City," stamps the nomination as "not the act of a good citizen, nor of a good Churchman, nor of a wise politician." It accuses Mr. KELLY of an apparent attempt to use his Church as a club with which to beat out his party's brains, and of an obvious intention "to stir prejudices and passions against his own Church which every good man of any religious faith will lament to have stirred." THE TIMES, speaking on behalf of the non-Catholic majority of New-York voters, has simply regarded the religious belief of Mr. GRACE as imposing on him the necessity of defining his position in regard to questions affecting the disposal of public money on which the leaders of his Church have at various times pronounced in a sense not reconcilable with the principles of American freedom.

The objections of the *Herald* to Mr. GRACE's nomination have elicited from one of JOHN KELLY's daily organs a tirade of scurrilous abuse of Mr. BENNETT, who has given more substantial evidence of his sympathy with Irish Catholics than all the politicians of their race and faith put together. The strictures of THE TIMES have been met by the demand whether it would have been thought necessary to state what were the sectarian affiliations of a Protestant candidate for Mayor, and whether such a one would have been suspected of any desire to vote away educational or charitable appropriations on any other principle than that on which they have hitherto been bestowed. It is added that as nine-tenths of the Roman Catholic voters of the City are Democrats, that party has a perfectly valid reason for selecting its candidate for Mayor from their number. THE TIMES is further reminded that it has, heretofore, supported Roman Catholic candidates for the State Senate, when their opponents were Protestants. As to the last statement, THE TIMES has undoubtedly preferred as candidates for the Legislature men who were Catholics in opposition to Protestant candidates nominated by JOHN KELLY, and when the opportunity arises, it is quite likely to do so again. As to the expediency of placing the control of the City Government in the hands of a man who is at once a Roman Catholic and a figure-head for JOHN KELLY, that is a very different affair.

The issue which Mr. KELLY has presented to the people is simply this: He, an Irish Catholic, and seeking reappointment as Controller, has nominated for Mayor another Irish Catholic, and judging from the nominations already made for Aldermen at Large, all of whom are Catholics, he proposes to have the majority of the Aldermanic Board consist of Catholics either of Irish or German extraction. Those three agencies—Mayor, Controller, and Aldermen—control, under certain statutory limitations, the expenditure of every dollar of taxes and assessments raised in this City, and control, absolutely, the appointment of every head of department in the local Government. If Mr. KELLY's County ticket be elected, the majority of the Board of Apportionment would consist of himself, Mr. GRACE, and another Irish Catholic, who would, probably, be elected as President of the Board of Aldermen, and our rulers would have the power to make the fourth member—the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments—an Irish Catholic also. On the same supposition the Sinking Fund Commission would consist of Mr. KELLY, Mr. GRACE, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who presumably would be another Irish Catholic, the Chamberlain, who is Mr. KELLY's personal nominee, and the Recorder—Mr. SMITH—who, though an Irishman, is not, we believe, a Catholic. The Board of Street Opening and Improvement would be again Mr. KELLY and Mr. GRACE, with their presumably Catholic President of the Board of Aldermen, and their possibly Catholic appointees, the new Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Park Department. With the utmost respect for the rights of what a contemporary calls our 70,000 Catholic fellow-voters, we submit that the rights of 150,000 non-Catholic voters seem to be in some danger of being trampled on. With the utmost contempt for any echo of the cry of the fanatic, "No Irish-Catholics need apply," we would suggest that there is equal cause for offense in the declaration, "None *but* Irish Catholics need apply."

When Mr. KELLY so openly challenges attention to his efforts to Romanize the whole administration of the City Government, he certainly lays himself as open to the criticism of sincere members of his own faith for whom the *Herald* speaks as he does to the suspicion and distrust of the Protestant public represented by THE TIMES. Apart altogether from the merits of the attacks made by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church upon our "godless" school system, it is certain that two-thirds of the people of this City believe those attacks to be dictated by a spirit at once un-American and un-republican, and that they view with extreme jealousy every step made toward placing in Roman Catholic hands either direct or indirect control over the expenditure of the school fund. Leaving out of sight the necessity under which the Church labors for the use of public money to support its poor and reclaim its erring children, it is certain that the incidental proselytism and the unquestioned ecclesiastical control which that money maintains are as foreign to the wishes of the great body of tax-payers as they are alien to the spirit of our institutions. Admitting always that Protestant sects were not guiltless of participation in the bounty of the Tweed Ring, the fact remains that the Roman Catholic Church was deliberately subsidized by that corrupt organization to the extent of millions of dollars, and that no voice of condemnation was ever heard from the rulers of the Church of the organized system of plunder by which they profited. Considerations like these may serve to explain the feelings which will be aroused in this community by Mr. KELLY's ill-judged attempt to use the Church to bolster up the tottering fabric of Tammany Hall.

A CAMPAIGN OF BUSINESS MEN.

No prominent public man in this country has a better title than Mr. CARL SCHURZ to speak for that large and increasing element among our citizens which is not controlled by party discipline, and whose independent action produces those oscillations in politics that sweep away majorities or carry them from one side to the other. He has shown on more than one conspicuous occasion that he sympathizes with that element and is always ready to give voice to its demands. Hence, there is no more significant incident in the present canvass than the unreserved earnestness with which the present Secretary of the Interior is using his efforts and his influence for the success of the Republican Party. It shows that those who care little for the traditions and triumphs of parties and much for an honest and enlightened administration of public affairs, which shall promote the best interests of the whole people, recognize that all the promise of what they most wish for is to be found in Republican success.

Mr. SCHURZ said truly in his speech at the Cooper Institute last evening that this is a "campaign not of politicians, but of the business men of the country," and that "the decisive motive power is not party passion or prejudice, but common sense applied to public interests." This is the explanation of the drift of sentiment that has been strengthening with the progress of the canvass, and that has torn the State of Indiana from the grasp of the Democratic Party in spite of its desperate efforts to retain it. The peculiar situation of public affairs at this time, and the attitude of the parties in relation to questions affecting it, have led people to consider with unusual thoughtfulness their interests as citizens rather than the fortunes of political parties regarded as organizations for putting or retaining one or another set of men in power. They have considered how their business and their industries are to be affected by the coming election, and they understand to what extent their material welfare depends upon the business of the country. Nothing but the blindest of party passion and prejudice could prevent men from seeing that this is not a time when it matters nothing to them in their every-day industrial relations what party is in power. It will, indeed, be a happy day for the country when it signifies nothing to the prosperity and well-being of the people whether one party or the other has control, for there ought to be no party whose ascendency would endanger these. But such is not the case now, and the people see plainly that it is not. The great mass of the Democratic Party will continue to follow the leaders, and there are many so strongly attached to what they deem the fundamental principles of the party that they will continue to support it. But this great and decisive element, composed of men who consult their interests and those of the Nation, who act from conviction and not from party fealty, can find nothing in the attitude and promises of that party to attract them.

When it is said that this is the campaign of the "business men," that term is used with a wide application. Who in this country are not business men? The interests of the trading and manufacturing classes are the interests of the producing classes, and the interests of capital are the interests of labor. These flourish or languish together. What injuriously affects one must needs damage the other. When capital is profitably employed labor is busy and well paid. When capital is idle labor tramps the country in distress or starves at home. It is one of the most valuable lessons of this campaign that the questions involved in it impress upon the people the fact that the interests of those who labor with their hands are bound up with the interests of those who labor with their brains and direct the application of capital to the processes of industry and exchange. It is seen that it is no more the merchant and the manufacturer who is concerned in the stability of those conditions which make business safe and profitable than the laborer whose employment at once depends upon their prosperity and contributes to it.

This great industrial mass, intent on securing the fruits of industry and enterprise, cannot fail to see that their interest lies in a maintenance of the policy which has contributed to the prosperity they are now enjoying. They see that it is likely to be maintained and perfected by the Republican Party, and that it is sure to be disturbed and imperiled by Democratic success. This alone is sufficient to explain the victories of the Republicans already achieved. It ought to be sufficient to give assurance of a greater and more decisive victory to come. These business considerations ought especially to have weight in this great commercial State of New-York. Above all, they ought to have weight in this City, which is so largely the centre of the business interests of the country, which feels most intensely the fluctuations in the tide of industrial activity. It is the spot first and most severely smitten by the blows of adversity and the quickest to respond to the pulsations of prosperity. There are plenty of evidences that its intelligent business men are aroused for once to a sense of their duty as citizens, and the sober and industrious of its artisans and working men are doubtless in a more quiet way realizing that their votes are a factor in the promotion of their material welfare. It may be that Republican success and all that it implies of security and continued prosperity is assured without the vote of New-York, but the State owes it to itself to act in behalf of its own great interests and put the result beyond the reach of question or cavil.

A SUPERB SOLDIER'S LETTERS.

Very early in the campaign THE TIMES advised the Democratic leaders to put Gen. HANCOCK under lock and key and keep him on short rations of ink and paper. This friendly counsel was not heeded. Possibly, the managers really believed that HANCOCK was the author of the letters attributed to him and written before he was a candidate for the Presidency. Ill-advised and indiscreet persons besought the Superb Soldier to feed the clamorous public with more letters of the same sort. Shrewd men, high in the councils of the party, paid no attention to this particular branch of the campaign. They were busy about other matters. While they were dunning for funds for political expenses, the Superb Soldier, fretting over the tardiness of the campaign, was writing letters. The first of these was written to convince people that he was so much better than his party that he would veto bills to pay rebel claims, if such bills should be passed by Congress. The next letter was written to assure the manufacturers of the country that he is so much better than his party that he is in favor of protection, while his party is in favor of "a tariff for revenue only."

It is not possible to convey to the careless reader of newspapers any correct impression of the consternation which Gen. HANCOCK's letters have caused in the ranks of his own party. It must be admitted that his letter on rebel claims was satisfactory to Northern men. It effectually closed that branch of political discussion, so far as HANCOCK was personally concerned. Nevertheless, there was such an utter lack of dignity and reserve in the mere composition of the letter, that most old-fashioned people who still cling to the notion that the office of President of the Republic is a lofty and noble one were shocked and disgusted. HANCOCK undoubtedly thinks that he would veto rebel claims, if he were President, and if the claims should get through Congress. This is his honest intention. And he very much wants to be President. Otherwise, he would not have written a letter explaining what he would or would not do in case he were elected. But since when have candidates for the high office of President been in the habit of advertising the policy which they would pursue if elected? It has always been considered, in the political etiquette of the country, an act of gross discourtesy to the President to ask him what he proposes to do with a bill which Congress has not yet sent to him. And a President who might say, in advance of the passage of such a bill, that he should veto it when it came to him would be criticised with deserved severity. Yet here is a man who is not even a President, but who volubly promises, far in advance of any possibilities of his election, that he will disapprove of all Congressional legislation of a certain class. Southern Democratic newspapers are making this strong point against their eager candidate for the Presidency.

The tariff letter presented HANCOCK in a less dignified phase of character. In this branch of discussion he became simply ridiculous. A New-Jersey Democratic paper had printed an interview with Gen. HANCOCK, in which the Superb Soldier parried the questions of the anxious reporter with unmeaning platitudes—words without ideas. Gen. HANCOCK, "a good man, weighing 250 pounds," according to high Democratic authority, cannot know anything whatever about the tariff. Why should he? Matters like these are not discussed in the mess-room or the barracks of a military establishment. As well might one demand that a professional mackerel-catcher should be familiar with bric-à-brac and the intricacies of the ceramic art of the world. So, when Gen. HANCOCK lightly brushed aside the whole tariff question as a purely local matter which had, ere now, been lightly discussed and readily settled in the General's own native village, people laughed at first, and then said that his ignorance was natural. But the Democratic newspapers unreasonably refused to take this view of the case. HANCOCK was nominated as a statesman. His ill-advised and unedited letters showed him to be a mere blundering soldier, with the best possible intentions and no civil education. Dispatches branding the now celebrated tariff interview as a forgery were sent to all the Democratic papers. Senator RANDOLPH set himself to procure from the harassed soldier a denial of the whole business. The Superb calmly ignored all references to that interview, and, with some asperity, told his cross-examiners to read his letter of acceptance for his "views" on the tariff question. Then there fell upon the Democratic press a deep and most expressive silence.

Silence from all but one courageous newspaper which dares to offer advice to the candidate of its party. This lonely prophet, crying in the wilderness, counsels Gen. HANCOCK to shut up. "Much as our candidate excels in writing letters," exclaims this excellent authority, "we most deferentially advise him not to write any more." This is good advice, though it comes too late. The Superb Soldier has written letters enough to establish his reputation. Nor can we agree with the organ in its suggestion that if the Superb must write letters he should inclose in each a ten-dollar bill in a transparent envelope, in order that "the Republican subordinates in the Post Office in this City may be sure to break them open, steal the money, and destroy the letter." As a matter of common discretion, Gen. HANCOCK's letters may very well be destroyed before they see that "fierce sunlight of publicity" which he courts for the precious children of his brain. But there is no justice in including the hard-working and honest Post Office clerks in the general reprobation which HANCOCK's espistolary efforts seem to invite. This thrust might have been spared. But HANCOCK will write. There is nothing in the articles of war or Casey's Tactics forbidding such exercise. And we are confident that the Sage of Governor's Island, as with inky thumbs he surveys his work, innocently wonders why his party do not admire and applaud.

A NEW ARGUMENT.

Dr. HOLMES, the Baptist minister who, at a meeting of Baptist ministers on Monday last, maintained that Chistians should never laugh, and should never engage in any amusements, is evidently a courageous man, who does not fear to carry out the teachings of his sect to their legitimate end. The Baptists, like many other sects, insist that it is a sin for any man to go to the theatre, while at the same time they regard croquet and various other amusements as perfectly innocent. The ministers, however, find great difficulty in convincing people that theatre-going is wrong in itself. While no moralist pretends that an immoral and indecent play should be patronized by decent people, every intelligent man knows that there is a vast difference in plays, and refuses to admit that because it may be wrong to attend the representation of certain plays it is therefore wrong to attend the representation of pure and wholesome plays. Dr. HOLMES evidently perceives that if he is to condemn the theatre in all circumstances, this condemnation must be based upon some other ground than the ples that bad plays are sometimes represented. He therefore maintains that all amusements are sinful, and that no Christain has any right to amuse himself. This is an intelligible argument against the theatre. It leaves no room for any claim that a distinction should be made between innocent plays or bad plays, or for the plea that if it is right to play croquet it must be equally right to witness a representation of "Hamlet." Dr. HOLMES's most earnest opponents must admit that he is honest and consistent. He does not approve one form of amusement and condemn another, or engage in the hopeless task of trying to prove that one innocent amusement may be lawful and another equally innocent amusement wrong. He says that "it is absurd to suppose that a Christian may play ball, croquet, romp and laugh, and yet not dance nor attend the theatres." He points out that "secular amusements are nowhere commanded or commended in the Bible," that PAUL never recommended people to laugh, and that CHRIST never said to His Disciples, "Unbend a while and amuse yourselves." He asserts that if Christians need rest and relaxation they should give themselves to "prayer, praise, meditation, and communion with GOD." These are the only relaxations that Dr. HOLMES thinks worthy of an earnest Baptist, and however much we may disagree with him, we cannot deny that he is at least consistent and logical.

There is no doubt that were men to follow Dr. HOLMES's teachings and abandon all amusements they would become in a measure fitted for death, for they could not fail to be anxious to leave so gloomy a place as the world without amusement would be. Still, they would be remarkably unfit to live. DANTE held that it was a Christian duty to enjoy life. He found in his "Inferno" an circle in which were punished those who had been guilty of the sins of "anger" and "sorrow." The sorrowful sinners, bewailing their lot, said:

"We were sad
In the sweet air made glad by the bright sun.
Now we are sad in this black darkness."

If DANTE's theology is true—and he is the only theological poet that can claim kindred with the Hebrew seers—Dr. HOLMES and his followers are guilty of a sin that ranks with anger—the sin of refusing to be in harmony with the bright world that ought to fill their hearts with innocent gladness.

It may be pointed out to Dr. HOLMES that, now that he has discovered that all amusements are wrong, he ought to go a little further and proclaim the sinfulness of reading. There are bad books as well as good books, but to make a distinction between them is as weak as it is to make a distinction between good plays and bad plays. Reading is nowhere commanded or commended in the New Testament, except in the single passage where CHRIST told the Pharisees to "search the Scriptures," a passage which clearly has no reference to Baptists, unless we assume that the Baptists are Pharisees, which would be a violent and unauthorized assumption. CHRIST never told his disciples to "go and get a book and read a little while." Neither did St. PAUL ever recommend converts to read. If a Christian, as Dr. HOLMES asserts, cannot care for amusements because his mind is occupied with graver things, how can he care to read newspapers, or, in fact, anything, except, perhaps, the Bible and Baptist sermons? If the example of the early Church is worth anything, it teaches us that even the Bible should not be read by Christians, for the reason that, inasmuch as there was no Bible, except the Old Testament, for many years after the death of CHRIST, and as the Bible in its present form was not completed until nearly the second century, it is certain that the early Christians could not have read the Bible, even if they had known how to read. It may be fearlessly said that there is nothing in the New Testament which requires Christians to read, and if Dr. HOLMES is anxious to maintain the reputation for consistency which he has so worthily won, he should teach the members of his congregation that they must not read anything except the Old Testament, and that they must not read that unless they are confident that they are Pharisees.

It is just possible that the position taken by Dr. HOLMES may encourage those Baptists who chafe under the arbitrary prohibition of certain amusements which their good sense teaches them are perfectly innocent. They will refuse to accept the doctrine that all amusements are sinful, but will gladly agree with Dr. HOLMES that it is fitting to condemn the theatre and to commend croquet. Hence, they will insist upon selecting their own amusements, and will no longer permit their ministers to prescribe for them what amusements they may indulge in. Dr. HOLMES's speech is a charming example of the *reductio ad absurdum*, and though he does not know it, he has made a stronger argument for the lawfulness of the theatre than the most ardent admirer of the drama has ever made.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Greenbackers of Rochester have nominated Alonzo D. McMaster for the Assembly.

Mr. Robert E. Packer has sailed for Europe. He is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, where the Republicans have nominated C. C. Jadwin.

Mr. T. G. Orwig, heretofore a Republican, has come out for Hancock. Mr. Orwig votes in Iowa. The Democracy are invited to become enthusiastic over this accession. Small favors ought to be gratefully received by them.

A voter who has wavered writes to the Troy *Times*: "Wade Hampton challenged John Sherman to fight a duel. This 'straw' shows that the 'solid South,' in the person of her most representative man, is still barbarian. I shall vote for Garfield."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* is "a little afraid" the Southern Democrats are so anxious to have everything in the South that they are endangering a goodly portion of the party's strength in the North. This is a late discovery on the *Herald*'s part.

In view of the nomination of a Republican candidate, Franklin Thomas, who some time ago announced himself as an Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Louisiana, has withdrawn in favor of J. Floyd King, the Democratic nominee.

Pennsylvania is now represented in Congress by 17 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and 1 Greenbacker. The Philadelphia *Press* believes that all the Republican districts are secure, and that the Republicans have good reason to hope to win three or four districts now held by the opposition.

If you can credit their hysterical cries, the Democrats, since their woeful defeat last week, have discovered that they can carry Indiana, New-York, New-Jersey, Nevada, California, Oregon, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, the solid South, and quite likely Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Harrodsburg (Ky.) *Observer* throws out this suggestion: "If your merchant deals in Cincinnati, do not deal with that merchant. That's the way to get even. Ask your merchant where he buys his goods." Perhaps it is not necessary to explain that the *Observer* is Democratic.

The Rev. E. B. Hillard, one of the leading Prohibitionists of Connecticut, has written a strong letter advising the temperance men to vote the Republican ticket. He says that Gen. Garfield embodies and represents in an eminent degree the ideas and sentiments that lie at the basis of the temperance as of every other humanitarian reform, and that to support Gen. Dow against him is to array the temperance issue against the issue of free civilization which he represents, and so needlessly, and as he believes, fatally, to antagonize it.

Mr. Joseph L. Barbour, of Hartford, Conn., has challenged Senator Eaton to a public discussion of the issues of the campaign in that city. He suggests that 2,000 tickets of admission be distributed to voters only under the direction of the respective Chairmen of the two Town Committees; that 1,500 of these tickets be given to men whose names are on the pay-rolls in the various shops and factories, and that 1,000 of the 1,500 be given to Democrats and 500 only to Republicans; the remaing 500 tickets to be distributed equally among voters not employed in manufacturing.

In a speech in Quincy, Mass., last Saturday evening, President Chadbourne, of Williams College, said: "I have been a manufacturer for over 30 years; my partner is a Democrat, but such is my feeling regarding the disastrous results to business which I believe will follow Hancock's election that I have made my partner this offer: To have our property fairly appraised before election, and then, if Garfield triumphs, I will buy his interest at 10 per cent. advance upon the appraisal; but if Hancock becomes President, I will gladly sell him my portion at 10 per cent. under the appraisal. I make that offer, not for effect, but as a square business proposition."

Col. John T. Collins, in his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Georgia, says: "I accept the nomination because I believe the principles of the national Republican Party, as enunciated in the platform of that party at its convention in Chicago, are the best for the whole country, and especially for the South, in which I am deeply interested, as all I have of this world's goods is invested therein, and, having made it my home, the advancement in commercial wealth and influence of the South, and especially of our State, is to me a great desideratum." The Savannah *News* objects to the election of Col. Collins on the ground that, being a native of Maine, he knows nothing of Georgia's interests and needs—an assertion which his letter disproves.

Col. William Elliott was among the speakers at a Democratic meeting in Aiken, S. C., on the 16th inst. The correspondent of the Charleston *News*, in reporting him, says: "He went into Hancock's record, comparing it with that of Sickles in this State. An incident would illustrate the powers confided to the military rulers of the South. When Sickles was in command in Charleston, Capt. McNulty, commanding a steamer plying between that port and points on the coast, refused to allow a colored girl the privileges of the first class cabin table. She reported the matter to Sickles and Capt. McNulty was fined $200 for the offense, and for years after that the white passengers had to wait [sic] until the negroes on board had eaten at their table before they took their meals. Hancock could have enforced just such despotism as this."

AMUSEMENTS.

"LA FAVORITA" AT THE ACADEMY.

The second performance of the season of Italian opera under Col. Mapleson's management takes place this evening, and is marked by the reappearance of Miss Annie Louise Cary and Signor Campanini in Donizetti's "La Favorita." There is no need of saying that a great concourse of people will assemble to greet these two distinguished artists, for the popularity of both was long ago sufficiently well attested. Miss Cary deserves the warm recognition always accorded to her foremost position among the contralti of the stage, and as for Campanini, no one need doubt for an instant that the heartiness of his welcome will be every way worthy of the greatest of living tenors, and a testimonial at once to the high esteem in which he is held both as an artist and as a man.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Standard Club's concert will take place on Saturday evening next at Standard Hall.

Miss Clara Morris begins an engagement at the Park Theatre on Monday evening next, after a long absence from our local stage, and will open in a new version of "Article 47," which differs materially from the one in which she has been seen here before, and which she played during her recent successful engagements in Philadelphia and Boston.

Mr. Constantin Sternberg, the young Russian pianist, will make a second appearance in a matinée concert, at 3 o'clock to-day, at the Madison-Square Theatre. The programme contains a liberal selection from the performer's own compositions, together with Chopin's Fantasia in F minor, and Moskowski's "Moment Musical." The list of vocal artists who have recently arrived here from Italy will assist at the concert. The list includes Mlle. Montalto, soprano; Mlle. Chastel, mezzo soprano; Signor Stanfini, tenor, and Signor Castelli, basso. Mr. Brandt, the well-known violinist and leader of Thomas's orchestra, will also take part in the concert.

This evening Mlle. Gregoire will make her first appearance of the season in "Les Cloches de Corneville," at the Standard Theatre, together with the other artists of Mr. Maurice Grau's company. To-morrow evening Mlle. Paola Marié will have a benefit, when the new opera, "Babiole," will be produced for the first time in this country. The work is described as a "pastoral operetta, in three acts," the words by MM. Clairville and Gastineau, and the music by M. Laurent de Rillé. The opera was written for Mlles. Paola Marié and Mary Albert, and was performed by them during a season of 100 consecutive nights at the Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiens, in Paris.

Two excellent concerts are announced for Thursday evening. At Metropolitan Concert Hall Mr. Theodore Thomas will have "a classical night," when will be performed in the course of an admirable programme a new symphony by Carl Grammann, in F, op. 31. At Steinway Hall the opening of the concert season will take place, it being the first concert since last Spring at this favorite hall. The occasion will be of unusual interest and of positive musical value. A full orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Dietrich, will be present, and the solo artists announced are Miss Marie Schelle, an American soprano, who is highly spoken of; Mr. Franz Rummel, the well-known pianist; Mr. Fischer, the violoncellist, and Mr. Duleken, accompanist. Among the most interesting numbers of the programme are Gade's Piano concerto in A minor, the Schubert-Liszt Fantasie, "Der Wanderer," and Liszt's Fantaisie on Hungarian airs.

HANCOCK AND THE GREENBACKERS.

In a letter to Gen. Butler, dated Sept. 26, Col. H. M. Plaisted, late Fusion candidate for Governor in Maine, says: "My allegiance is to the Greenback Party only. That party, in a convention of 1,551 members, representing the bone and muscle of the State, as by one voice placed me in nomination, in consequence of which the Democratic convention nominated me, and that too without a pledge, or promise, or condition, save the implied understanding that in case I was elected we should have a union Electoral ticket. Union and victory in September means union and victory in November. It is only on that platform I can run. I am true to my party and my friendly allies. I cannot speak for Hancock in another State where there is a Greenback Party. At the same time, I cannot be indifferent as regards the issue between Hancock and Garfield. The peril to our country in a sixth term for the Republican Party is too great. We have heard much of the dangers of a 'third term,' and from the Republican side. Yet that party demands a sixth term. A change of candidates is nothing, unless it involves a change of parties. Give the Republican Party a sixth term and then farewell to the Constitution of Jefferson. Silver will be demonetized, the whole field of circulation surrendered to the national banks, and the refunding scheme carried out; banks of issue based upon a perpetual national debt—the British system—to constitute here, as in England, the basis of a governing aristocracy with the 'strong Government' to keep the masses in subjugation. This is the meaning of a sixth term. I cannot be indifferent to the struggle; my heart's desire and prayer to God is that this Republican devil may be cast out now, even though it be not done in the name of my candidate. Better be done in the name of Hancock than not as all."

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The forty-seventh annual meeting of the General Association of the Congregational churches and ministers of the State of New-York commenced here to-day and will last three days. The Rev. W. F. Park, of Gloversville, was elected Moderator; T. R. Slicer, of Brooklyn, Scribe, and the Rev. Mr. Boman, Assistant Scribe. The annual sermon was preached to-night by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, to-morrow a Sermon to the Alumni will go to Vassar College, and service will be held in the chapel there. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Messrs. M. E. Strieby, W. B. Brown, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

ACCUSED OF HERETICAL TEACHINGS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Rockford, says: "The committee in the case of the Rev. H. W. Thomas reported that he was essentially out of harmony with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thought the issue should be made at once. The Conference having adopted a resolution referring the case to the Presiding Elder of his district, at his own request Dr. Thomas was granted a supernumerary relation to the Church pending the decision of his case."

NEW-JERSEY PRESBYTERIANS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 19.—There is an attendance of about 400 at the annual session of the Presbyterian Synod of New-Jersey, now being held at Bridgeton. Each of the 272 churches is represented by one Elder. The entire body numbers over 600, representing a Church membership of nearly 30,000. During the past year the benevolent contributions amounted to $300,000, and the total money expenditure to $800,000. The Synod will continue in session three days more.

REP

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

EUROPE'S DICKERING WITH THE SULTAN.

THE ALBANIANS STILL TALKING OF RESISTANCE—RIZA PASHA GIVING ASSURANCES OF A PEACEFUL SURRENDER—HARSH CRITICISMS OF MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Baltic to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Riza Pasha has again represented to the chiefs of the Albanian League the absolute necessity of surrendering Dulcigno, pointing out that they would thus comply with the will of the Sultan and the powers; that if they refused they would probably inflict serious injury upon Turkey. The chiefs reserved their reply until they consulted the nation. At a subsequent meeting, 130 Albanians resolved to resist the surrender. Riza Pasha has, nevertheless, assured Montenegro that the surrender will be peacefully effected."

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The Cologne *Gazette* and the Berlin *Post* combine to attack and denounce Mr. Gladstone. The former calls him a dangerous fanatic, and attributes the agitation in Ireland to the contagion of his revolutionary schemes in the East. The *Post* accuses him of pursuing a policy in the East opposed to the true interests of England."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador, has informed the Porte that the Prince of Montenegro will undertake to liberate the Mussulmans imprisoned in Podgoritza for agitating, and will proclaim an amnesty after the surrender of Dulcigno.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Cettinje says: "The two conditions rejected by the Montenegrins in the negotiations at Rjeka on the 17th inst. are the maintenance of the *status quo* to the east of Lake Scutari and the maintenance of the Turkish flag in the port of Dulcigno. The latter condition, which probably means that the Turks are to retain a maritime Police, is considered by the Montenegrins as not even open to discussion and as a mere pretext for delay."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Radsic says: "The Prince of Montenegro has appointed Gen. Popovitch to be Commandant of Dulcigno, with instructions to occupy the town with 1,400 men."

A correspondent at Cettinje says the Montenegrin Commissioner has arrived from Rjeka. He will return on the 20th inst., when the Turkish Commissioner is expected from Scutari.

A dispatch from Berlin states that Gen. Drigalski Pasha, a Turkish officer of Prussian origin, has arrived there, in connection with the engagement of German officers for the Ottoman Army.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—M. Felix Pyat has been sentenced, *in contumaciam*, to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000f. for his article justifying the attempt of Berezowski, the Pole, to assassinate the Emperor of Russia in Paris in 1867; and M. Robert, the manager of M. Pyat's paper, the *Commune*, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a similar fine.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Paris dispatch says: "The letter of Prince Jerome Napoleon in reply to the resolution summoning him to renounce his claims to the throne in favor of Prince Victor, confirms the belief that he intends to come forward more prominently, even at the risk of molestation from the Government."

A dispatch from Bucharest says: "There is a sharp rivalry between the Austrian and Russian railway interests in Bulgaria. The Russians desire precedence in the construction of a line by the way of Sistova, Tirnova, and Yeni Saghra. The Austrians are equally clamorous for a connection through Belgrade, Nish, and Sophia. The two parties are influenced by the strategic advantages they would secure by the lines they respectively advocate. It is feared at Sophia that these differences may assume a serious form."

DUBLIN, Oct. 19.—The *Gazette* publishes a proclamation declaring the County Kerry in a state of disturbance, requiring additional Police. It also offers a reward of $5,000 for the capture of the murderer of Mr. Hutchins's driver.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—By the falling of a bridge in Galicia six persons have been killed and several injured.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Barrow Ship-building Company yesterday launched the new steamship Furnessia. She is the largest vessel ever launched in England, except the Great Eastern, and is intended for the Anchor Line service between Glasgow and New-York. The steamer has accommodations for 200 cabin and 800 steerage passengers. The Furnessia will be ready for sea in two months.

A dispatch from Dublin says: "Friends of the Land League advise them to offer £1,000 reward for the capture of the murderer of Mr. Hutchins's driver, as fresh murders are very inopportune for the agitators at a time when the prosecution is pending."

A dispatch from Paris says the Bishop of Montpellier will be prosecuted for his abusive exercise of power in excommunicating the Prefect while the latter was executing the decrees against the religious orders in Montpellier.

MRS. SPRAGUE'S PROPERTY.

TAKING MEASURES TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF CANONCHET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—There is trouble at Canonchet, and the following correspondence caused it:

I.

THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY, NOS. 115 AND 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1880.

To Robert Thompson, Esq., Trustee:

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith a power of attorney from Mrs. Catherine Chase Sprague to use authority as her attorney to receive and care for the property belonging to her at Canonchet. By virtue of this power of attorney I respectfully demand of you, as her Trustee, that you proceed immediately to take possession, by writ of replevin, if necessary, of such personal property as is now in the mansion at Canonchet, and which is her separate personal estate. Respectfully,

A. CORBIN.

II.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1880.

To Robert Thompson: Please report progress by wire. We must move promptly now. I am satisfied that all movements are for delay.

A. CORBIN.

Mrs. Sprague has no personal property at Canonchet, for she packed up everything belonging to her when she last left there, and took her property to Edgewood. Ex-Senator Sprague is now at Canonchet, and defiant. This is what Mrs. Sprague's lawyers desire. Trustee Chaffee will attempt to step in and take charge of Canonchet, and, if possible, will eject the ex-Senator, who promises to give all intruders a warm reception.

DEATH OF MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Miss Maria Louisa Charlesworth, the authoress. She was the daughter of the late Rev. John Charlesworth, formerly the Rector of a London church, and was born in 1819. She published many works of fiction illustrative of the application of religion to every-day life, among the best known of which are the following: "Ministering Children," "The Female Visitor to the Poor," "A Book for the Cottage," "Sunday Afternoon in the Nursery," "The Sabbath Given," "The Sailor's Last," "England's Yeomen," "The Sailor's Choice," "Where Dwellest Thou? Or, the Issue Home," "Eden and Heaven," and "Oliver of the Mill."

END OF BALTIMORE'S JUBILEE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The celebration of the sesqui-centennial of Baltimore closed to-night with a general illumination of the city, commemorative of the ninety-ninth anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown. The City Hall, Washington and Battle Monuments glittered with thousands of gas-jets. Over 100,000 people were on Baltimore and the adjacent streets, and the throng was so great the procession of illuminated tableaus passed with much inconvenience. Several thousand persons came from Washington and Alexandria, and all trains arriving to-day were crowded with passengers.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The British bark Killoona, Capt. Ralph, from New-York Aug. 26, for Liverpool, has been abandoned at sea. Her foremast and mainmast were gone. The crew was saved.

The American ship South American, Capt. Knowles, from Hong Kong Sept. 20, for San Francisco, has put back to Hong Kong with the loss of her mizzenmast, rudder, sails, and rigging. She will discharge cargo and dock for repairs.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 19.—The schooner Annie L. Henderson, from New-York to San Fernando, with a cargo of lumber and shooks, put in here in distress, having sustained the loss of her deck load and stern boat, and had her bowsprit sprung.

THE LOCAL CANVASS.

APPEALS TO HARLEM VOTERS.

A Republican meeting was held at Parepa Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, last evening, and was largely attended. Ex-Judge Fithian was introduced to the audience, and received with applause. He gave at the start a brief review of the political situation as it appeared now. It seemed at this time, he said, that the Democratic Party was routed all along the line. An attempt had been made by various leaders to explain the recent defeat in Indiana, but the explanations were as various as the individuals who gave them. The fact was, he said, that it was a triumph of the principles of American liberty and of good government. The wisest measure of the Republican Party in Congress he believed to be the passage of the specie resumption act, which had restored the currency to a sound basis, and established an era of prosperity such as the country had never before known. The Democratic Party had attempted to repeal that act, and had not ceased in its efforts until the voice of the people informed it in an unmistakable manner that such a policy did not meet with its approval. He believed that the Republican national ticket would be successful at the coming election if every citizen did his duty patriotically and faithfully. Judge Fithian was followed by Major H. C. Dane, who said the Democratic Party had been responsible for all the wars and most of the other evils which had visited this country since it became an established Government. It had been opposed to free soil, free ballot, and free labor. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the speaker and for the success of the Republican ticket in November.

THE SHERMAN MASS-MEETING.

The Republican Central Campaign Club have nearly completed the arrangements for the great Sherman mass-meeting in Cooper Union, Tuesday evening next. Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the Campaign Club Chorus will sing from that time until the speaking begins, at 8 o'clock. A few seats will be reserved for ladies, and for these tickets will be required. They can be obtained on application to-morrow noon at Parlor No. 8, Coleman House. No tickets will be needed for general admission. After the meeting Secretary Sherman will be escorted to his hotel by the Central Campaign Club Chorus and the Boys in Blue of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and the former organization will tender the Secretary a vocal serenade.

YOUNG BUSINESS MEN AT WORK.

The Young Business Men's Association held a large and earnest meeting last evening in their rooms at No. 8 West Twenty-eighth-street. Gen. Anson G. McCook, the Republican candidate for re-election to Congress from the Eighth District, made a rousing speech in support of the Republican national ticket. He paid special attention to the tariff question, discussed Southern claims, and referred at some length to the danger of the overthrow of the constitutional amendments if the South gets into power through the Democratic Party. Gen. McCook was followed by State Senator Strahan and William Oland Bourne, who were received with great favor. The Young Business Men's Association has 400 voters upon its roll of membership, and is doing most excellent work in the campaign.

INCIDENTS OF THE CANVASS.

A meeting of the German Republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly District will be held on Monday evening, at Washington Hall, No. 220 Avenue A.

President Manierre, of the Republican Central Campaign Club, has engaged Chickering Hall for the evening of election day, and arranged to have election returns received and read there.

The Bloomingdale Garfield and Arthur Club, of the Nineteenth Assembly District, will meet this evening at Grube's Hall, in One Hundredth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

The Welsh Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club will hold a ratification meeting this evening in the Welsh Congregational Church, in Eleventh-street, near Third-avenue. The Rev. G. H. Humphrey and others will speak.

A vote on the Presidential contest was taken a few days ago at Judge Smith's place, on Central-avenue, while a large number of gentlemen drivers were congregated there. The result was as follows: Garfield and Arthur, 71; Hancock and English, 58.

Arrangements have already been completed for the mass-meeting at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, Oct. 29. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Judge Freeman J. Fithian, and Mr. William H. Townley will be the principal speakers, and the "Four C Club" will sing.

The German Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, held a large meeting on Monday evening at No. 625 West Thirty-seventh-street. Speeches on the issues of the campaign were delivered by Dr. David Colman, R. C. Braunis, Peter Schwagerl, and others.

The Hon. William M. Evarts will deliver an address on the issues of the campaign this evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and Mr. Evarts will begin to speak an hour later.

Major K. C. Badger, of North Carolina; Mr. George Bungay, Mr. Isaac Dayton, and others, will deliver addresses at a mass-meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Club of the Thirteenth Assembly District, to be held to-morrow evening at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening. Ex-Senator Lent occupied the chair. Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that the committee had taken the necessary steps to secure a full vote, and to produce harmony in the Fourth District.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Club of the Fourth Assembly District was held on Monday evening, at No. 868 Cherry-street. Congratulatory resolutions on the result of the Ohio and Indiana elections were adopted, and the club decided to support Mr. Cornelius J. Leary for the office of Alderman.

A grand Republican rally took place on Monday evening at Pearsalls, Long Island, speeches being made by the Hon. Stephen H. Olin, of New-York; Chaplain Day, of Gen. Garfield's regiment, and others. Much enthusiasm prevailed. A hall and a tent were both filled to overflowing. Another rally will be held on Monday next, when it is expected that clubs will be present from every village in the township.

The business men of Jersey City held a meeting in the Opera-house last evening, and resolved to join in the parade in honor of Gen. Grant to-morrow, and selected John A. Totten as commander. Gen. Ramsey, commanding the Boys in Blue, has issued a general invitation to all uniformed clubs in the vicinity of Jersey City to participate in the parade, and also to join in the general parade in that city on Oct. 30.

One of the most enthusiastic Republican gatherings of the campaign was held last night at Brooklyn, in the mammoth campaign tent, Gates-avenue, near Marcy. Five thousand persons listened to a speech by the Hon. R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland, which was declared to be the most effective political address heard in Brooklyn during the campaign. The meeting was a remarkable one, not only in size, but in the degree of feeling displayed. The speaker undoubtedly did great good.

Members of the Eleventh Assembly District Campaign Club turned out in force last evening to attend a meeting at No. 84 Madison-avenue. President John D. Ottiwell sat in the presiding officer's chair, and introduced Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre, who made a strong speech in support of Gen. Anson G. McCook and the Hon. Levi P. Morton, candidates for Congress in the Eighth and Eleventh Districts respectively. Resolutions offered by Mr. G. L. Hastie were adopted, heartily indorsing the two Congressmen and pledging to them the support of the club.

The parade of Republican organizations which has been arranged for the 25th will be a very attractive one. The uniformed organizations in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Districts will assemble in the upper part of the City and escort the Hon. Levi P. Morton, their candidate for Congress, to the Union-square plaza. There they will meet the clubs from the Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts, who will escort the Hon. Anson G. McCook to the same place. From the reviewing stand the Hon. Anson G. McCook will present a stand of colors to the Blackie Zouaves, prepared by the ladies of the Thirteenth District. A march past of all the organizations will follow.

FOR MAYOR, THOMAS L. JAMES.

A meeting of the Republican Campaign Club of the Fifth Assembly District and of the Independent Republicans was held last night at No. 190 Prince-street, which was very largely attended. Mr. John De Vries presiding. The following resolutions were presented by Mr. William G. Irving, and unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nomination of the Hon. Anson G. McCook for Congress; that in his past services we have an absolute guarantee that if re-elected he will perform the duties of the office with distinction and credit to himself and honor to his constituents.

Resolved, That we concur with the various associations that have placed the Hon. Thomas L. James in the field as the Republican candidate for Mayor; that we believe he is the strongest and most popular candidate that could be nominated by our party, and that his nomination would be equivalent to an election.

ACCIDENT TO A SOUND STEAMER.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The steamer Providence was towed into Newport this morning by the steamer City of Fitchburg, the former vessel having broken her shaft. Boston passengers were sent forward at 6 o'clock.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 19.—It will take some time to replace the main shaft which was broken on the steamer Providence last night. The steamer will be repaired here, and another steamer will be chartered to take her place. Either the Old Colony or the Newport could have been brought into use but for the fact that workmen had commenced to overhaul them for the Winter.

A VICTIM OF THE BICYCLE.

THE TERRIBLE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY IN BROOKLYN.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening two ladies and two gentlemen rode on horseback out of Prospect Park at the plaza entrance, and turned into Sackett-street. They had crossed Seventh-avenue, when a private carriage drawn by two spirited horses came dashing down from the park immediately behind the mounted party at a furious gallop. The carriage dashed in among the horses, and one of them, ridden by Miss M. Porter, aged 17, of No. 81 Hanson-place, was thrown to the ground. Miss Porter fell under the horse and was terribly crushed. The frightened animal recovered its feet almost instantly and dashed across the roadway toward the sidewalk, dragging Miss Porter, whose habit had become entangled in the saddle, over the pavement. The horse plunged and reared wildly in his endeavor to shake himself free of the unfortunate girl, but was caught and held by a citizen less than half a block from the scene of the accident. Miss Porter was carried into the house of Dr. Atwood, No. 806 Sackett-street, in an insensible condition, and died of her injuries within an hour. Immediately after dashing into the party of riders, the carriage, which contained four ladies, tipped over. The colored coachman was thrown to the sidewalk, but was not hurt by the fall. Fortunately, the horses attached to the carriage stopped after the vehicle tipped over, and the occupants escaped without severe injuries.

The accident was directly attributable to the bicycle riding, which has become a nuisance and a source of danger on a great many of the streets of Brooklyn. The private carriage was owned by Mr. Boynton, a wealthy South Brooklyn manufacturer, and was occupied at the time of the accident by the female members of his family. They had been driving in the park, and, like the mounted party, had turned into Sackett-street when the team took fright at a bicycle which was being driven along Seventh-avenue. The ladies and gentlemen on horseback were prevented by the clatter of their horses' hoofs from hearing the runaway until it was too late to get out of the way. Miss Porter was the daughter of Mr. Alfred H. Porter, of Hanson-place, and was a very beautiful girl.

A MANIAC'S HORRIBLE CRIME.

MURDERING HIS MOTHER, SISTER, AND STEP-FATHER, AND THEN HANGING HIMSELF.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., Oct. 19.—Byron Blake this morning murdered his mother, sister, and step-father with a knife, and then hanged himself. The cause was insanity. The murder was committed in the town of Sheffield, Vt., one mile from Wheelock Hollow. The murderer was 26 years of age. He had, about six years ago, a spinal difficulty, which caused the loss of his reason. He was confined in an asylum two years, and when he returned home he was considered safe, but was of an ugly temper, as, in fact, he always had been. His mother was 63 years old and his step-father 74 years.

A school-teacher who lives at the house left there for her school at 9 o'clock this morning. A neighbor, Mr. Ingalls, went to the house at 10 o'clock, and on opening the kitchen door he found the ghastly bodies of the maniac's victims. The body of Mrs. Williams lay with the feet near the door that he opened, that of Mr. Parks lay near the sitting-room door, and that of Miss Parks lay by the door leading to the sink-room, near the sink, where she had apparently been washing dishes. Blake clubbed them all to death with a shot-gun, breaking the stock off on Mrs. Williams's head, the lock of the gun being found entangled in her hair. The stock was by her side. The walls, curtains, and mirror were bespattered with blood, and there is a hole in the plastering of the ceiling, made by an up stroke of the weapon. Dried apples from hanging racks were scattered about the room. A part of Mrs. Williams's hair was pulled out, and it is supposed she resisted to escape and that the maniac caught her by the hair and dragged her back. Though an extraordinarily strong woman she was no match for an armed maniac. The old folks, being feeble, could make little resistance. The back of Mrs. Williams's head was pounded in, her teeth knocked out, and her skull broken in over the right eye, and her lips cut open. Mr. Parks's head was crushed in, one arm broken, and probably the neck broken. Mrs. Parks's head was crushed in the same as the others. The body of Blake was found in the barn suspended by the neck with a rein taken from some harness. Mr. and Mrs. Williams had intended to go to Providence to-day to visit a brother of Mrs. Williams, but postponed it to Thursday. Mr. Williams started this morning for Lyndonville, about 8 o'clock, to see about the tickets. A messenger was sent at once, and found him at Lyndon Corner, one mile south of Lyndonville. A week ago to-day a party of some 50 persons visited Mr. and Mrs. Williams to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Parks married Mrs. Blake 13 years ago, and they were much respected. Blake was short and thick set, and weighed about 180 pounds. There has been no such excitement here since four years ago, when Wilder killed his father and mother and then killed himself two miles south of here. Williams had no children.

WESTERN RAILROAD WARFARE.

CHICAGO AND ALTON STILL CUTTING RATES—EASTERN ROADS TO BE DRAGGED IN.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—The railroad war has been rather quiet to-day, and, with the exception that all unlimited tickets have been withdrawn, the situation remains unchanged. Arrangements have been made, however, to extend the field of operations to-morrow, the Chicago and Alton announcing that it will cut Toledo rates from $13 to $8, Detroit from $14 80 to $9, and sell tickets to Lafayette, Fort Wayne, and Muncie, Ind., and Lima, Fostoria, and Fremont, Ohio, and other competing points on the Wabash Line, for $8. It will also reduce the fare to Mexico, Centralia, and other competing points in Missouri to $1. It is asserted to-night that it has been decided to cut the rates to all Eastern points, and that all the Eastern roads will be brought into the fight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The excitement in railroad circles is becoming less, although the cutting continues. To-day all unlimited ticket rates were discontinued, partly because it was discovered that successful forgeries of such tickets have been practised. All the roads have reduced the fare from Chicago to St. Louis to $1, or $3 for the round trip of three days. All the other rates remain the same as yesterday. To-morrow the Alton will announce tickets from Kansas City and St. Louis to Lafayette, Lima, Fremont, Muncie, and Fostoria for $8, to Detroit, $6; to Toledo, $3 85; also reductions of a corresponding amount to all points in Ohio and Indiana which are touched by the Wabash Road.

CAPE COD CANAL STRIKERS.

IN POSSESSION OF THE TOWN OF SANDWICH—GOV. LONG ASKED FOR AID.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Gov. Long has received a telegram from Sandwich, stating that the Italian laborers employed on the Cape Cod Canal have commenced a riotous demonstration, and asking for assistance to suppress it. He has ordered Chief of State Police Wade to take his men and proceed at once to the scene of trouble, which is believed to have grown out of the non-payment of wages. Later information is to the effect that the town is in complete possession of the rioters. The entire District Police started for Sandwich on the 4 o'clock train.

Dispatches from Sandwich to-night report that the contractors are still without money. At noon to-day a large crowd of excited Italians gathered in front of the Central House, where the contractors are staying, and shouted for money. For a time there was a prospect of very serious trouble. The town authorities increased the Police force by swearing in 30 specials, and the Italians were pacified, and spent the afternoon in their quarters, indulging in fandangos and other sports. Chief Wade, with a force of 30 men from this city, reached Sandwich at 6 o'clock, but at present there is no work for them, as all is quiet. The contractors say the company has not kept its agreements, and they will do no more work until money is furnished. No money has been paid since the work began. The condition of the Italian laborers is represented as deplorable, and fears are entertained that unless they are furnished with their wages to-morrow very serious trouble will ensue, as the more desperate of them persist in threatening that they will take revenge upon the persons by whom they expected to be paid.

It is reported that owing to capitalists refusing to furnish funds to the company operating on the proposed Cape Cod Canal, it will be unable to comply with the terms of its charter, which stipulated that $100,000 must be expended in actual building operations before Nov. 1 next.

THE DISORDER IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 19.—Only one of the colored men charged with complicity in the riot of Saturday night has been given a hearing, and he has furnished bail to answer at court. Last night over 100 colored men assembled at the scene of the disturbance under the impression that the Democratic clubs were going to parade and would attack the colored head-quarters as they passed. The Police, however, persuaded the colored men to disperse, convincing them that no parade would take place, the Democratic clubs having promised not to turn out.

WOODWARD'S WIFE ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Imogene Woodward, the wife of John Woodward, the defaulting Cashier of the City Treasury, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of complicity in the theft.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR

1880. *REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.* 1880.

MEETINGS:

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

Cooper Institute	Hon. HENRY A. STORRS. Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE will preside.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn	Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS. SETH LOW will preside.
Modena	Hon. S. S. BURDETT. Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Riverhead	Gen. WM. H. GLEASON.
Fort Jervis	Col. WM. BROWN, of Kentucky.
Little Falls	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Lowville	Col. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.
Troy Iron Works	JIM WOOD, the Irish Miner of Indiana.
Rochester	Hon. CARL SCHURZ.
Saratoga Springs	Hon. WM. RICHES.
Wappinger Falls	Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Romulus, P. M.	Hon. J. E. G. PITKIN.
Woodbourne	Hon. R. E. HIGGINBOTHAM.
Jamaica	Hon. JOHN W. HOYT.
Middleport, P. M.	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Canastota	Hon. W. P. FIERO. Gen. P. DANIELS.
Hempstead	Hon. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Yorkshire	Hon. R. E. BRUCE.
Hornellsville	Hon. A. W. TENNEY. Hon. S. D. DUTCHER. Capt. C. A. BOUTELLE.
Rondout	Hon. HENRY E. HOYT. FERDINAND VOEGLER.
Jamestown	Hon. J. T. UPDEGRAFF.
Lowville	Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
Pulaski	Hon. W. W. CURRY.
Richmond	Gen. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
Freeville	Gen. R. F. KENNEDY.
Ausable Forks	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Wyack	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Chemung	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Mexico	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Belleville	Hon. C. R. SKINNER.
De Ruyter	Hon. A. P. SMITH. MARTIN A. KNAPP.
Woodbourne	Hon. C. V. B. LUDINGTON.
North Salem	I. VAN WORMER.
Romulus, P. M. and evening	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
Peach Orchard	R. G. RUDE.
Schenevus	Hon. F. G. SNYDER.
New-Lebanon	Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Smithboro	Gen. THOMAS W. CONWAY.
Tarrytown	Hon. JOHN F. QUARLES.
Peterboro	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Oaksville	W. W. THOMPSON.
Ellenville	W. S. KENYON, Jr. CARROL WHITTAKER.
Wardwell Settlement	Hon. THOMAS B. MORGAN. E. C. EMERSON.
Ira	Hon. MARCUS LYON.
Nelson	BURTON T. BEACH.
Mayfield	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Nineveh, P. M.	Rev. WM. SEARLES.
Adamsville	Hon. MAHLON CHANCE.
Fairhaven	Hon. GEO. FOOT.
Tiffany	Hon. WARNER MILLER.
Oaksville	E. B. OLMSTEAD, Esq. J. W. BARNUM, Esq.
Mount Vision	Rev. S. M. WHITNEY.
Otisville	Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Goshen	Capt. FRANK R. BROWNELL. JAMES S. LEEMAKER.
Jefferson	Hon. F. G. GEDNEY.
Pottersville	Gen. THOS. B. GATES.
Schenevus	Hon. F. H. SNYDER.
Greenpoint	Col. J. W. JONES.
Manorville, Long Island	BURNHAM BIGBY.
Ellenville	W. S. KENYON, Jr. CARROL WHITTAKER.
Harrisburg	C. D. BAKER.
West Farms	Judge GEO. F. AVERY.
Stephentown	Gen. D. E. MANN.
West Branch	Hon. N. C. MARVIN.
Cannonsville	Dr. D. E. MANN.
Bergerville	Hon. M. GRAHAM.
Parma	Hon. E. L. FITTS.
East Glenville	Rev. S. B. LOOMIS.
Sloatsburg	G. C. EBELL.
Batchellerville	Hon. C. SMITH. Rev. A. A. WHEELOCK.
Knoxboro	H. J. KNEELAND.
Hamilton Hall, 194th-st. and 8th-av.	Major W. H. BRIGHT. Gen. W. H. MORRIS.
No. 138 Nassau-st.	Col. H. W. BADGER.
Elmira, Wigwam	Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Belmore, Long Island	CHARLES H. SAWYER.
Valatie	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Branchport	Hon. EDWIN HICKS.
Valatie	EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Elmira, Wigwam	Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21.

Syracuse	Col. ROBT. G. INGERSOLL.
Cohoes	JIM WOOD, the Irish Miner of Indiana.
Lockport	Hon. S. R. DUTCHER.
Buffalo	Hon. CARL SCHURZ.
Hudson	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Fishkill	Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED.
Sag Harbor	Gen. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE. Gen. W. H. GIBSON.
Wellsville	Hon. HENRY M. HOYT.
Medina	Hon. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Oswego	Hon. W. W. CURRY. Col. GEO. W. CARTER.
Leonardsville, P. M.	Hon. E. R. BRUCE. Hon. JOHN W. HOYT.
College Point	FERDINAND VOEGLER.
Plattsburg	Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.
Sing Sing	Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER. Hon. J. E. G. PITKIN.
Le Roy	Hon. R. E. HIGGINBOTHAM.
Geneseo	Capt. C. A. BOUTELLE.
Tent, East New-York	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
New-Rochelle	Col. ELLERTON WILSON. Hon. W. P. FIERO.
Honeoye	Hon. E. L. FITTS.
Seaway Settlement	GEORGE W. LALLACE.
East Bloomfield	Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Glendale	Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
Waterloo	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
Moterville	Gen. THOS. W. CONWARD.
Berkshire	Gen. THOS. W. CONWAY.
Altay	R. G. RUDE.
Roslyn	Hon. JOHN F. QUARLES.
Honeoye Falls	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Smithtown	Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN.
Cold Spring	Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Burr's Mills	C. J. CLARK.
Eagle Bridge	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Pittsfield	Hon. W. W. THOMPSON. Hon. J. LEE TUCKER.
Monroe	WILLIAM WOOD.
Niles	Hon. MARCUS LYON. BURTON T. BEACH.
Peterboro	Hon. HENRY C. HOWARD.
Oppenheim	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Glen Cove Mills, P. M.	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Windsor, P. M.	Rev. WILLIAM SEALES.
Reidsville	Hon. MAHLON CHANCE.
Saranac	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Burr's Mills	C. J. CLARK.
Shokan	Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
Wigwam, 30th Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. JOHN H. BURTIS. Hon. R. S. ROBERTS. MARSHAL SMITH.
Pillar Point	W. A. NIMS.
Walden	Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.
Richmondville	Hon. F. G. GEDNEY.
Seventh Ward, Wigwam, Brooklyn	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Ticonderoga	Gen. THOMAS R. GATES.
Pittsfield	W. THOMPSON.
Little Valley	C. D. BAKER.
Central Hall, 150th-st. and 3d-av	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER. Hon. GEORGE H. FORSTER.
Shokan	Gen. JAMES R. WARWICK.
Harrisburg	Hon. HENRY E. TURNER.
Cook's Falls	Hon. N. C. MARVIN.
Ridge Centre	Dr. D. E. MANN.
New-Kingston	SAMUEL P. IVES.
Hobart	WILLIAM H. JOHNSON. GEORGE ADEE.
Batavia Kill	SAMUEL V. ROMAINE.
19th Ward, King's Bridge	Hon. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.
Lowville	ALFRED R. CONKLING.
Ludlowville	Hon. JOHN CHAPMAN.
Wallsburg	Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Port Leyden	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Middleville	J. N. VAN WORMER.
Middleville	MURD O'CONNOR.
Schenectady	Rev. S. B. LOOMIS.
Central Square	Hon. F. H. SNYDER.
Glen Cove	Col. J. W. JONES.
Clinton	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Rockville Centre	G. C. ESRAY.
Warwarsing	Capt. FRANK R. BROWNELL.
Reservoir	Hon. E. TAYLOR.
No. 502 2d-av	OLIVER DYER.
Fort Covington	Rev. W. R. HELME. Hon. A. P. SMITH.
Galway	Rev. A. A. WHEELOCK. W. A. MATTESON.
Forestport	A. B. MELVILLE.
No. 466 Pearl-st.	WILLIAM H. TOWNLEY.
Nos. 48 and 50 Orchard-st.	CHARLES R. SPENCER.
No. 4 Morris-st.	HENRY GRASSE.
Piermont	Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Homer	Gen. ROBERT P. KENNEDY.
Ludlowville	Dr. J. W. B. CLARK.
Mount Vernon	BURNHAM RIGBY.
Church, 50th-st., near 3d-av	Hon. E. TAYLOR.
8th-av	Hon. S. V. R. COOPER.
Albany	Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING.
Central Hall Morrisania	H. A. MATTHEWS.
125th-st. and 8th-av	W. E. BROWN.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

Troy	Hon. CARL SCHURZ.
Consolidated	Col. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.
Middletown	Hon. EMERY A. STORRS.
Huntington	Gen. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.
Westfield	Gen. WILLIAM WILLIAMS. Gen. JAMES W. HUSTED. Hon. RICARDO CROWLEY.
Adams, P. M.	Hon. W. W. CURRY. Hon. E. M. BAKER. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
Whitney's Point	Col. A. S. BAXTER.
Peekskill	Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Antwerp, afternoon	Hon. E. W. HICKS.
Antwerp, evening	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Chazy	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Chateaugay	Hon. HENRY C. HOWARD.
Waverly	Gen. THOMAS W. CONWAY.
Middlesex Centre	Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Astoria	WILLIAM WOOD.
New-Berlin, P. M.	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER. Hon. E. R. BRUCE.
Pleasantville	STEPHEN H. OLIN.
Fawling	Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Fayetteville	Hon. ADDISON A. YATES.
Putnam Valley	Col. J. H. LITTLEFIELD.
Westbury	Hon. MARCUS LYON.
Stratford	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Groton	Hon. C. W. CHAPMAN. Dr. J. W. B. CLARK.
Turin	Gen. THOMAS R. BURNETT.
Williamson	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
Burr's Mills	C. J. CLARK.
Central Square, P. M.	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Watkins	R. C. RUDE.
Fenfield	Hon. JOSEPH I. LUCKEY.
Lima	Hon. E. M. BAKER.
Glen Grangerville	Hon. CHARLES A. BEALE. W. W. THOMPSON.
Laureus	C. L. BARBER, Esq. Hon. MAHLON CHANCE.
Preston Hollow	Hon. HENRY A. BARNUM.
Hombaseat	W. A. KENNEDY, Jr.
New-Paltz	S. L. STEBBINS.
Hark Tdale	Col. N. B. BARTRAM.
Valley Stream	GEORGE W. LALLACE. BURNHAM RIGBY.
East Moriches	Hon. GEORGE ADEE.
Oyster Bay	Hon. JOHN F. QUARLES.
Sharon	Hon. F. G

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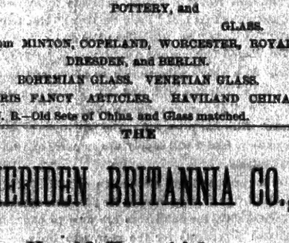

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This road is leased by the

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which owns nearly all its Capital Stock and

Guarantees the Principal and Interest

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6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

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RAILROAD COMPANY.

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31 and 33 Pine-street, New-York.

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issue limited to $9,000 per mile of completed road.

INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. Co.

Principal due 1st Oct. 1900; Interest 1st Jan. and July.

FOR SALE AT 98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SUBJECT TO ADVANCE OF PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE

The Q. M. & P. Railroad is leased in perpetuity to the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company who have assumed and entered upon its entire control and management.

Gross receipts of the Wabash for the six months ending 1st July, 1880, were $5,313,547, or 45 the rate of over $10,000,000 per annum.

Circulars giving further information can be had at our office.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION. STEEL RAILS.

Mortgage covers ROAD and LAND GRANT of

25,600 ACRES PER MILE.

Earnings for the year ending 30th of June, 1880, in excess of operating expenses, rentals, and taxes, $709,088 60; interest on entire bonded debt, $411,360.

Having just negotiated the purchase from the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. of the unsold balance of the above issue of bonds, we are authorized for the present to offer not exceeding $800,000 at 95 per cent and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. The remainder of the bonds purchased, $600,000, have been taken for investment, and will not be put upon the market.

GOLD, HARBOUR & SWORDS,

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No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,

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Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, &c., in any other position of trust. Also as Trustee for Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

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NOTICE.

The subscribers to the stock of the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building Company of the City of New-York will please take notice that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of said company, duly passed on the 28th day of September, 1880, and confirmed Oct. 5 and 12, 1880, demand is hereby made upon each of the subscribers to the stock of said company for the payment to me, as Treasurer of such company, of the amount now unpaid upon the subscriptions to the stock of said company due from the respective subscribers thereof, and that such payment be made to me on or before Jan. 20, 1881, at the office of this company, No. 7 New-st. (in the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building, New-York), and that if payment is not made, as aforesaid, of the amount due upon any of the subscriptions to said stock, as herein required, that then the stock of such subscriber, making default, together with all previous payments thereon, will be forfeited.

Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1880.

CHARLES JACKSON,

Treasurer of the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building Company of the City of New-York.

Union Street Company of New-York,

No. 7 to 13 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,

New-York, Oct. 14, 1880.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE METROPOLITAN, HARLAN AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the railway company have tendered the Union Trust Company as Trustee, a sum sufficient, in addition to the funds in my hand arising out of the operation of the railway, to pay off in full the two coupons at present in arrear upon the first mortgage consolidated bonds, and have asked the Trustee to accept the same and concurrently therewith deliver to the railway company the property in its possession. As this offer, presents a contingency not contemplated or provided for in the agreement of March 1, 1876, the trust company will make early application to the United States court for instructions as to its duties under the trust. It is important that the bondholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company should express their wishes in regard to the disposal of their deposited bonds, therefore, invited to call at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, and signify their approval or disapproval by signing papers prepared for that purpose.

EDWARD KING, President.

STOLEN FROM NO. 55 WEST 16TH-ST. on the night of Oct. 8, 1880, one check of Israel Corse on J. Cisco & Son, bankers, payable to Martha & O'Toole, $26 82; one check of L. A. Benton on Chemical National Bank, payable to William McCabe $13; one check of Pinkerton & Smart on Island City Bank, payable to David Morrison, $26 80; one check of William Mace, payable to David Morrison, $26 80; one check of V. Brunner, payable to David Morrison, $26 80; one check of Gilman, Son & Co., payable to David Morrison, $781 40; three promissory notes, payable to David Morrison, the payment of which is stopped, and the public are hereby notified that they are worthless.

D. MORRISON.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNTS ON MORTGAGE of improved real estate in the New-York City boroughs at 5 per cent, property must be worth two the amount of loan; principal only apply to N. T. TERWILLIGER, office 27 Chamberlain's Counsellor-at-Law, No. 32 Park-place, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

Forty Year First Mortgage

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

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AND

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This road is leased by the

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GILMAN, SON & CO.,

No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION. STEEL RAILS.

Mortgage covers ROAD and LAND GRANT of

25,600 ACRES PER MILE.

Earnings for the year ending 30th of June, 1880, in excess of operating expenses, rentals, and taxes, $709,088 60; interest on entire bonded debt, $411,360.

Having just negotiated the purchase from the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. of the unsold balance of the above issue of bonds, we are authorized for the present to offer not exceeding $800,000 at 95 per cent and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. The remainder of the bonds purchased, $600,000, have been taken for investment, and will not be put upon the market.

GOLD, HARBOUR & SWORDS,

10 PINE-ST.

New-York, Oct. 7, 1880.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,

No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, &c., in any other position of trust. Also as Trustee for Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FRED'K H. COSSITT, }

C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC C. KENT,	O. MACQULLOCH HILL,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	LEE,
CHAS. H. LANDON,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	A. A. LOW,
FREDK H. COSSITT,	AMOS R. ECO,
WM. H. APPLETON,	ORAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	WM. BARR,
DONALD MACKAY,	C. PIERPONT MORGAN,
MARTIN BATES,	PERCY R. PYNE,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	HENRY W. SPAULDING,
JAMES F. WALLACE,	DAVID WOLFE HERRICK,
BENT. E. SHERMAN,	CORNELIUS M. BLISS.

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the stock of the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building Company of the City of New-York will please take notice that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of said company, duly passed on the 28th day of September, 1880, and confirmed Oct. 5 and 12, 1880, demand is hereby made upon each of the subscribers to the stock of said company for the payment to me, as Treasurer of such company, of the amount now unpaid upon the subscriptions to the stock of said company due from the respective subscribers thereof, and that such payment be made to me on or before Jan. 20, 1881, at the office of this company, No. 7 New-st. (in the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building, New-York), and that if payment is not made, as aforesaid, of the amount due upon any of the subscriptions to said stock, as herein required, that then the stock of such subscriber, making default, together with all previous payments thereon, will be forfeited.

Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1880.

CHARLES JACKSON,

Treasurer of the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building Company of the City of New-York.

Union Street Company of New-York,

No. 7 to 13 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,

New-York, Oct. 14, 1880.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE METROPOLITAN, HARLAN AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the railway company have tendered the Union Trust Company as Trustee, a sum sufficient, in addition to the funds in my hand arising out of the operation of the railway, to pay off in full the two coupons at present in arrear upon the first mortgage consolidated bonds, and have asked the Trustee to accept the same and concurrently therewith deliver to the railway company the property in its possession. As this offer, presents a contingency not contemplated or provided for in the agreement of March 1, 1876, the trust company will make early application to the United States court for instructions as to its duties under the trust. It is important that the bondholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company should express their wishes in regard to the disposal of their deposited bonds, therefore, invited to call at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, and signify their approval or disapproval by signing papers prepared for that purpose.

EDWARD KING, President.

STOLEN FROM NO. 55 WEST 16TH-ST. on the night of Oct. 8, 1880, one check of Israel Corse on J. Cisco & Son, bankers, payable to Martha & O'Toole, $26 82; one check of L. A. Benton on Chemical National Bank, payable to William McCabe $13; one check of Pinkerton & Smart on Island City Bank, payable to David Morrison, $26 80; one check of William Mace, payable to David Morrison, $26 80; one check of V. Brunner, payable to David Morrison, $26 80; one check of Gilman, Son & Co., payable to David Morrison, $781 40; three promissory notes, payable to David Morrison, the payment of which is stopped, and the public are hereby notified that they are worthless.

D. MORRISON.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNTS ON MORTGAGE of improved real estate in the New-York City boroughs at 5 per cent, property must be worth two the amount of loan; principal only apply to N. T. TERWILLIGER, office 27 Chamberlain's Counsellor-at-Law, No. 32 Park-place, New-York City.

INTERESTS

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,

NOS. 156 AND 158 CHAMBERS-ST.,

BROADWAY AND 49TH-ST.,

57TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,

NO. 39 RUE DE CHATEAUDUN, PARIS.

ACKER, EDGAR & CO., YONKERS, N. Y.

Our new store is now open, at corner 57th-st. and 6th-av.

You are solicited to call and examine our fine stock of goods and facilities for business.

We are connected by telephone and District Telegraph.

Any orders to either store will have prompt attention.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

FINANCIAL.

Kountze Brothers,

BANKERS,

NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building)

NEW-YORK.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

and

Circular Notes

Issued for the use of travelers in

all parts of the world.

Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in the United States.

Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances.

Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

Bankers,

NO. 59 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

NO. 31 NASSAU-STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

CAREFULLY SELECTED

INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

Paying from 4 3-4 to 5 3-4 per cent. Interest.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

Holders of receipts for the deposit of consolidated bonds can receive certificates for preferred stock in the new company at this office on surrender of the receipts issued by the various depositories.

H. A. V. POST, Chairman.
FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
LOUIS SNOW, Jr.,
A. G. BROWER,
H. H. FISH, } Trustees.

No. 54 Pine-st., New-York, Oct. 11, 1880.

NOTICE.

OFFICE ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 12, 1880.

Holders of the Virginia and Tennessee Eight per Cent. Interest Funding Bonds, which matured July 1, 1880, are hereby notified that the principal of said bonds, together with accrued interest, will be paid upon presentation of the same at the office of the Company in Lynchburg, Va., on and after the 20th inst.

Interest on said bonds will cease and determine on and after Nov. 1, 1880.

W. L. PERKINS,
HENRY FENN, } Receivers.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 Exchange-place, for the sale to the trustees of the First Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the sinking fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same. Proposals should be directed to E. R. HOLDEN, Treasurer, No. 20 Exchange-place, and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 1st prox. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. By G. S. ROLSTON, President. New-York, Oct. 15, 1880.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS.

No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and carry stocks on 2 to 6 per cent. margin, and execute orders for cash or on margin at Boards' rates.

Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the stock market sent free.

TO EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.—A gentleman of many years' experience in financial matters, and an accountant, now occupying positions of trust, offers his services to take charge of the accounts, books, collections, and the general business of an estate. References of the highest character furnished from Executors and others for whom he has acted in the above capacity for the past 15 years. Address Post Office Box No. 1,415, New-York.

GWYNNE & DAY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS IN RAILWAY SHARES, BONDS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. payable Nov. 1 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

Also a dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. payable at the same time and place, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 28, 1880.

For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 30, (of which special notice will be given by circular letter) no stock transfer books will be closed from Sept. 28 until Nov. 8.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1880.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

In compliance with a ruling of the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange the transfer books of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will reopen Oct. 21 and close Oct. 26, for the purposes of subscription to new stock by stockholders of record Oct. 20. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. R. HOLDEN, Assistant Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 67 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 13, 1880.

COUPONS OF THE MISSOURI DIVISION Bonds will be paid at this office on or after Nov. 1, prox., also interest on receipts and certificates, Missouri Division Construction Loan, upon their presentation for indorsement of interest payment thereon.

ROBERT LENOX BENEDICT, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 13 Second-ave., New-York, Oct. 12, 1880.

AN ELECTION FOR THE CHOICE OF Eight Directors will be held at the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 13 Second-ave., on MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1880, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M.

RICHARD E. DERBY, Secretary.
EDWARD SCHELL, } Inspectors
ALEX. McC. AGNEW, } of
EWEN McINTYRE, } Election.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrang

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Superior route, instead of the Canadian Pacific Railway, U. S. M. on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Brown.....Wednesday, Nov. 3, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Ellerton.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are unsurpassed in size and unrivalled in appointments and speed. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Electric bells are provided. Surgeons are attached. Neither cattle, sheep, or pigs are carried.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26. Prepaid, $26. Drafts at lowest rates.

For passage, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms apply at the company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, or No. 160 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. J. J. COSTIN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of Canal-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 4:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 2:30 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardesses, and a printer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all above the main deck, affording three persons a set of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $70, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lloyd's Mail Agency Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 23, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Nov. 4, 4 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Nov. 18, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE $26. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.

These steamers are not built for carrying cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

No. 15 East Broadway, New-York.

Philadelphia office, No. 109 North 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

"The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers

Switzerland.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.
Nederland.....Nov. 6, 2 P. M.

Saloons, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath Rooms Amidships. Superior Cabin accommodations respectfully solicited.

State-rooms all on Main Deck.

No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.

First Cabin, $75 and $80. Second Cabin, $50 and $55. Steerage to Antwerp, $30. Return, $57 50.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. E. J. COSTIN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY, IRELAND.

From Pier (new) 1, No. North River.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 21, 8 A. M.
STATE OF FLORIDA.....Thursday, Oct. 28, noon.

First Cabin, $60 to $70, according to accommodation; second cabin, $40; steerage, $20. Second Cabin, $45; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For further information apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new) 50, North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sailing.....Wednesday, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Sentelle.....Wednesday, Oct. 27, noon.
AMERIQUE, Lamberton.....Wednesday, Nov. 3, 8:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.

For freight or passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LAKE ROUTE."

FROM EAST RIVER TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 40, NORTH RIVER.

ROMAN.....Wednesday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 27, 11:30 A. M.
ALEPPO.....Wednesday, Nov. 3, 6 A. M.
ITALY.....Wednesday, Nov. 10, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. FREDERIC R. BROWN, Pier 40, foot of Canal-st. Bowling Green. GEORGE H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

ODER.....Sat., Oct. 30 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 6
MAIN.....Sat., Oct. 30 | DONAU.....Sat., Nov. 13
SUEVIA.....Saturday, Nov. 20

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. Steerage fill from pier between 52 and 54 sts. Steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. H. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.

ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
MAAS.....Wednesday, Oct. 27
E. A. SCHILLER.....Saturday, Oct. 30

1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45; Steerage, $26.

E. CARAUD, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FRENCH, EDYE & CO., 1... MORRIS, 37 S. William-st, Freight Agts. 50 Pine-st, Pass. Agts.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER.

For LONDON DIRECT.

Holland, W. Cost, 20 A. M. | Texas, W. Cost, 27, 11:30 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:

Italy, Sat., Oct. 23, 3:30 A.M. | Spain, Sat., Oct. 30, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70; return, $90 to $120; steerage tickets, $26, being $5 lower than most lines.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.

Rio de Janeiro, Saturday, Oct. 23, noon
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Belgic, Saturday, Oct. 30, 8 P. M.
Connecting ship CITY OF SYDNEY, Saturday, Oct. 23, 8 P. M. or on arrival of London mails at New-York.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA:

Mariposa, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 8 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y. HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave weekly from Pier 9 N. R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.
MEXICAN.....Wednesday, Oct. 27, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.

These steamers are furnished with Winton swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served out a la carte (without extra charge).

For freight or passage apply to E. A. CASEY, Agent, No. 4 and 25 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 81 and 83 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 45 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Pearse.....Wed., Oct. 20
E. LAVINGSTON, Capt. Howe.....Tuesday, Oct. 26
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood.....Sat., Oct. 23

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.

B. YONGE, Jr., Agent. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
Union Office, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
319 Broadway. 315 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R.
315 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.

S. S. CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23
S. S. CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight and passage apply to

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Saturday, Oct. 23
S. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, Oct. 28
S. S. NEWPORT (new).....Thursday, Nov. 4

JAMES E. WARD & CO., 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

ALFONSO XII.....Saturday, Oct. 30
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—AN INTEREST IN A LARGE RETAIL business, long established and making money; sold on account of the death of one of the partners. Full particulars given by addressing CASH PURCHASER, Box No. 178 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS.—WARNING.—All persons are hereby cautioned against unknown man and woman soliciting funds for the Shoemakers' Tool and Material Association, as I have not authorized any person to solicit funds for me. P. CONLEY, Secretary, No. 5 Wall-pl.

E. F. PETERS, President of the Shoemakers' Tool and Material Association.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

FANCY SILK STOCKINGS.

A magnificent stock of elegant patterns now offering at less than one-half their value, the product of a manufacturer retiring from business.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

CHEAPE VEILS AND TRIMMINGS RENOVATED in three hours; color, stiffness, and natural crimp restored. Feathers cleaned and dyed. L. DUBE, No. 1,236 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WILL DO ANY kind of work by the day; good reference. Call at No. 413 West 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Wait on a Lady.—By a thoroughly capable young woman, who is highly recommended from her last employer. Call or address, for two days, No. 107 West 53d-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID and Assist with Washing.—By a competent young woman in private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at 326 West [illegible]-st., bell 8, right hand.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 148 East 58th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, and do plain sewing; understands dressmaking; has been in best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 221 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL in private family as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 320 East 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chamber-maid and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 32d-st., one flight up.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse.—By a steady and reliable American girl; Protestant; first-class reference. Call at No. 206 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as competent chamber-maid and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 39th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 129 West 34th-st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid in a private family; willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 21 West 32d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; best City reference. Call at No. 220 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress in private family; good City reference. Call at 141 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st.

COOK.—RECELLENT; BY A PHILADELPHIA Protestant woman in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Call or address, for two days, No. 201 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in private family; understands French and English cooking; first-class City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and second girl; best of City reference. Apply at No. 313 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS EXcellent cook; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at 344 West 28th-st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 304 41th-st., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILLING TO assist with washing and ironing. Call at her present employer's, No. 801 8th-av., N. R.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND ironing.—Eight years' City reference. Call at No. 156 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 68 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS RELIABLE WOMAN; in every branch; will assist with washing if required; best City reference. Call at 323 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAPABLE IN all branches; best City and country reference. Call at No. 205 East 34th-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND BAKER AND assist with washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at 130 East 53d-st., second floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 338 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with plain washing; good City reference. Call at No. 153 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY; BEST CITY REFerence. Call at No. 120 West 25th-st.

COOK.—GOOD, WITH THE BEST OF CITY REFERence. Can be seen at No. 304 West 42d-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND MILLINER.—AS FIRST-class dress maker, milliner, and superintendent; satisfactory references; by day or week; will accept situation of private families; by day or week; will call and see parties. Address Box No. 171 Times Down-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like the work of a few first-class gentlemen's families; can be suited in fitting or trimming dresses; dress cut over equal to new; go out by day. Address A. H., Box No. 211 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN to go out by day or month; can cut and fit; good reference. Address O. C., Box No. 218 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; work by the day, or will take it home. Address Miss A. B., Box No. 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of refinement and capability a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; no objection to go South; reference unquestionable. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 122 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL lately landed, to do light house-work, or do waiting; willing and obliging. Call, two days, at No. 241 1st-av., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a young girl lately landed; is willing to do house-work or chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 220 West 36th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN OBLIGING YOUNG woman, to do general house-work in private family; excellent City reference. Call at 68 West 43d-st.

INFANT'S NURSE OR TO GROWN CHILdren and sew.—By a young American woman; best City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 107 East 35th-st., top floor.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, lately landed, in a first-class family. Call or address E. G., No. 167 Franklin-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG English person; is a good traveler, an excellent hair-dresser and seamstress; City reference. Address No. 100 East 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS first-class; can cut and fit; good City reference. Call at No. 118 Madison-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID; good seamstress; in a private family; good reference. Address R., No. 345 6th-av., Room No. 9.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; will assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 240 West 47th-st.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; two years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 97 West 45d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family; understands doing up all kinds of clothes; best City reference. Call at 111 West 30th-st., ring upper bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; four years' reference; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 309 West 44th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; NO objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 13 West 34th-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; best City reference. Call at 9 East 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHWOMAN to take care of growing children or wait on an old lady; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has the best City reference from her last employer. Seen at No. 114 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN PERson as infant's nurse; is growing children and sew; City or country; would travel. Call at present employer's, No. 114 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a competent, reliable infant's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 West 38th-st.; 10 cards.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN; is a Swede; will assist with chamber-work; has six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 410 4th-av., fancy store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Scotch Protestant nurse's nurse, or for grown children and sewing; plain chamber-work and wait on a lady. Call at No. 906 4th-av.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING OR LIGHT Chamber-work.—Would wait on a delicate lady and sew; best City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS nurse to growing children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging. Call at No. 406 46th-st., one flight.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT CANADIAN TO take care of one or two children; is a good seamstress; reference. Call, from 10 to 1, at No. 213 West 39th-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable West Indian Protestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid; good reference as to character. Call at No. 207 West 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN AS nurse to infant or growing children; best City references. Call as No. 206 West 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT CANADIAN TO take care of one child, with light chamber-work; good reference. Call, from 1 to 8, at No. 57 West 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE to take care of a baby, or would wait on an invalid lady; good City reference. Call at 106 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE BY A GOOD RELiable girl, with the best reference from last employer. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL as nurse and seamstress for grown children; good City reference. Call at No. 62 East 4th-st.

NURSE.—BY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as children's nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 39th-st.; no cards.

NURSE OR SECOND WOMAN.—CALL FOR two days, at No. 107 East 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; desirable of assisting a dress-maker; willing to do chamber-work; best of City references. Call at No. 13 West 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY Swedish girl with chamber-work if required. Call at No. 346 East 74th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—FOR CHILDREN; CAN OPERate; has her own machine; by the week or month; best reference. Call at No. 1,120 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—Would help with chamber-work if required. Call at No. 201 East 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WANTS WORK; EXCELLENT hand sewer; would be useful otherwise if required; first-class City reference. Call at No. 68 West 19th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands all kinds of salads and serving of wines; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 356 West 16th-st.; bell No. 6, right hand.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 308 East 34th-st.; ring bell No. 5.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress; no objection to do chamber-work in small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; FULLY COMPEtent; would prefer to assist with chamber-work and waiting; first-class reference. Call at No. 207 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable young girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 304 6th-av., two flights up.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at 111 West 18th-st., for two days.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat young girl; very willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 110 West 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 13 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY GOOD WASHER AND IRONER; understands general house-work or house-cleaning; would go by the day; no cards. Call at No. 154 West 52d-st., one flight.

WASHER AND IRONER.—WISHES FAMILY washing to do at home; references. Call at No. 343 West 16th-st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do up clothes in laundry style; reasonable terms; best reference. Call at No. 220 West 52d-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS LAUNdress by the day or week; best reference. Call at No. 122 West 33d-st.

WASHING.—AT HER HOME BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman. Call at No. 150 East 86d-st., near Lexington-av.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants a few more families to take home; good reference. Call at No. 140 West 38th-st.

WASHING.—FAMILIES WASHING DONE ON reasonable terms. 113 West 30th-st. A. Rogers.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

DRUG CLERK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG store by a young man of five years' experience; can furnish the best of references; disengaged Oct. 25. Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A BOY ABOUT 16, A SITUATION in a wholesale house or shipping office; resides with his parents, and can give good references. Address R., Box No. 138 Times Office.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH BUTLER in a private family; has excellent reference from New-York family; capable of managing dinners and parties if required; willing and obliging. Address Emile, No. 180 East 49d-st.

BUTLER.—BY A BELGIAN WHERE A SECOND Man is kept; aged 30; single; speaks French, German, and English; first-class references; disengaged Oct. 25. Address C. B., Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE first-class French butler—competent, willing, obliging—in a first-class private family; City reference. Call or address M. D., No. 445 4th-av., first floor.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER; wages, $50; first-class testimonials. Address J. B., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN the situation for his butler; can give him best recommendation. Call or address Mr. Robbins, 93 Fulton-st.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SWISS; City or country; good references. Address Henri, Box No. 214 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS treatment and care of horses; carriages &c.; strictly attentive to his duties; willing to be useful around the place; single; City or country. Address A. P., Box No. 262 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY YOUNG MAN; understands his business thoroughly; good, careful driver; single; first-class reference; City or country; can be seen at present employer's, 45 East 57th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man; first-class City and country references; three years' reference from last place; will be found strictly temperate; willing and obliging, and a first-class driver. Address D. K., 275 5th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; good coachman, careful driver, excellent groom; house, sober, and industrious; no reference certify. Address M. C., No. 17 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, single; eight years' good City references from last place. Address J. P., Box 231 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; UNderstands his business thoroughly; can give good reference from last employer. Call or address Dobson, No. 215 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; single; good reference from last employer. Call or address W. P., No. 219 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, with best reference from present employer. Call or address W. P., No. 219 West 30th-st.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, would make himself generally useful around house; first-class City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 313 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

FURNACE MAN.—A TRUSTWORTHY MAN wants the care of furnace and make himself generally useful in private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 406 8th-av., rear house.

GARDENER.—ENGLISH; AGE, 40; MARRIED; no family; 11 years' experience in this country; thoroughly competent in all departments of garden operations; has great experience in growing hothouse grapes, and forcing early vegetables and vegetables; also, laying out, planting, and beautifying gentlemen's grounds; has entire charge of gentleman's place; wife is thoroughly understands dairy and poultry if required; highest reference from present and previous employers. Address Gardener, Madison, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, TWO children; can take care of greenhouse, grapery, flowers, and vegetable garden; is a good milker and driver. Call or address M. V., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED; aged 36; understands his business thoroughly; can take charge of horses and carriages; best of reference. Call on Florist, at No. 324 8th-av., New-York, or No. 46 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; first-class City reference; milk and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address T. R., Box No. 214 Times Office.

MALE NURSE, VALET, OR BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced young man, who understands his business; first-class reference from leading physicians and prominent gentleman. Address S. C., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY YOUNG COLORED MAN TO tend furnaces and wash windows; make himself useful in the house; good references. Address T. H., No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT, AND reliable man, with the best of City references from last employer as to capabilities, &c.; is a first-class caterer if required. Call or address Waiter, No. 456 8th-av.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG COLORED MAN as waiter in a first-class private family; good waiter; can give four years' reference from one place, one year in last place; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at last employer's, No. 19 East 40th-st.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN; thoroughly understands all the duties of a waiter; efficient, industrious, and sober; well recommended for two years; City or country. Call or address, for two days, R. G., No. 6 West 45th-st.

WAITER OR COACHMAN.—BY A COMPetent colored man in a private family; understands thoroughly the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a thorough waiter; best City reference. Call at No. 20 West 27th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter; very best City reference from last employer; left on account of breaking up house keeping; no objection to leaving New-York. Address K. P., Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A FRENCH COUPLE; man as waiter, wife cook or chamber-maid, for private family; good City reference. Address Monsieur, No. 102 West 32d-st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER, BY A Frenchman, married, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference; City or country. Address Frank, No. 201 West 16th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLored man in a private family as waiter; is willing and obliging and can give good City reference. Address R. H., Station D.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH FIRST-class City reference, in a private family. Address W. F., Box No. 238 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter; can come well recommended from last place. Call on J. C. O., No. 478 7th-av., near 36th-st., third floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPetent colored waiter man in private family; understands full charge of dining-room; best City reference from last place. Address C. B., 120 East 11th-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A GERman; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address P., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call or address No. 226 West 30th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (French-Swiss) in a private family; best of references. Address F., No. 265 6th-av., Room No. 8.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED MAN as waiter; excellent references procured. Address T. D., Box No. 215 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH WAITER IN A FAMily; excellent references procured. Address T. D., Box No. 215 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook; must have good City reference. Call on Wednesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 36 Leonard-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY, A quiet, respectable girl, to do general house-work; City reference required. Apply at No. 20 East 50th-st., Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

WANTED—A WAITER AND USEFUL MAN TO do chamber-work and sew. Call at No. 27 Lexington-av. Apply from 7 to 8 P. M. at No. 32 West 127th-st.; good references required.

BOY WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS WHOLEsale house; salary, first year, $100. Address, in own writing, with references, Box No. 2,576 Post Office.

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RECKITT'S BLUE.

Factory, Hull, England.

Ladies will find this to be what they have long looked for, A SUPERIOR WASHING BLUE. It has no greenish tint, is perfectly free of chemicals and acids, and is unequaled for fine laundry work. Used in the royal laundries of Great Britain. It never fails to give satisfaction. Samples free on application. THOMAS REECKITT & CO., 15 College-place, New-York, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

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Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped

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Export of Domestic Cargoes a Specialty. TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

[redacted]

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FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—THE steam yacht Lelia, 100 feet long, 15 feet beam. Can be seen at foot of 24th-st., East River, from Wednesday noon, 20th, to Friday noon, 22d. Apply to Capt. HERRESHOFF, on board, for further particulars.

SEE BOOMER'S CIDER JELLY WORKS at American Institute Fair, Sales-room, 15 Park-row.

DANCING.

ALLEN BODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
No. 651 6TH-AV.

Classes will commence Oct. 16; for terms, &c., send for a circular. The new quadrille will be ready in a few days.

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SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 112 8TH-AV.
Private tuition any hour. For classes, send for circulars.

A. FMR. TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 3D-ST. Lessons every day and evening. Send for circular. Parents and intending pupils are welcome visitors.

MR. HLASKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING Commences No. 1,147 Broadway, Saturday, Oct. 30.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE FAMILY IN NEIGHBORHOOD of Windsor Hotel offers handsome second floor, with private table; parlor privilege; reference. Address L., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with table board; private families taken; every first-class attendance and culsine; reference. No. 129 West 23d-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, N

DIVIDING PUBLIC OFFICES

THE DEMOCRATS SELECTING A COUNTY TICKET.

RESULT OF THE TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY CONFERENCES—THE PARTY CONVENTIONS RATIFY THE BARGAIN—TRYING TO CONCILIATE THE GERMANS.

The Conference Committees of Twenty-four of Tammany and Irving Hall were to meet in the Monument House, at No. 6 Union-square, at 8 o'clock yesterday, and the saloon, hallways, staircases, and sidewalks were crowded with Democratic politicians who loudly discussed the joint conferences's nomination of Mr. William R. Grace for the Mayoralty. The outspoken opposition to Mr. Grace might have surprised a Republican who had begun to believe that peace and harmony in the Democratic Party of this County had been established. Democrats who for years have made a boast that under any and all circumstances they would be found in line with the old guard of the party, said in language more emphatic than polite that they would not vote for Mr. Grace. They seemed to think that Mr. Kelly had undertaken the experiment of bringing religion into politics, and had attempted in this City what was once tried in a Gubernatorial election—the foisting upon the people of a man whose chief claim for recognition would be the fact that he was a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church. It is but just to say of the Democrats who most vehemently opposed the nomination of Mr. Grace that they are of the same religious faith as himself. They recognize the fact that a man so closely identified with the Church as Mr. Grace is said to be, should not be presented for the suffrages of intelligent men who believed that "religion should not be brought into politics." Many Democrats with whom a reporter of THE TIMES conversed said that the nomination had been unwisely made, and that they preferred to vote for some one other than Mr. Grace for the Mayoralty. They thought it highly probable that a gentleman who is not the slave of any party might be nominated, and that the Republicans, the Germans, and the dissatisfied Democrats would make such a man the next Mayor of New-York. It was common rumor that certain leading Democrats opposed to Mr. Grace were ready to accept Postmaster James Shepherd F. Knapp, or Allan Campbell for the position.

The members of the Irving Hall Conference Committee of Twenty-four instead of going direct to the Monument House, at the time appointed strolled into their head-quarters, in Irving-place, and were called to order by Mr. Maurice J. Power, the Chairman. They had agreed to name the candidate for the Superior Court Judgeship, and on Monday evening it was understood that they had selected Mr. Frank R. Lawrence, the law partner of ex-Alderman Louis C. Wachner. Mr. Lawrence is a very young man to aspire to such a high position. His chief exploit was Mr. Washington E. Conner, who has the reputation of being one of Mr. Jay Gould's most confidential stock manipulators. Mr. Conner has worked night and day for several weeks in behalf of Mr. Lawrence, and it was almost a fixed fact on Monday night that he would be named by Irving Hall. Yesterday a storm began to break over this head, and the warponies of the Irving Hall party began to kick and rear about in the style of war-horses. After much plunging about it was decided to place the name of Frank R. Lawrence on the shelf, and to substitute in his stead Mr. Charles H. Truax, of Harlem. Mr. Truax was born in Oneida County, N. Y. He was graduated from Hamilton College, and came to this City to study law in the office of Mr. Chauncey Shaffer. He was a candidate, a year ago, in the Twenty-first District for a seat in the Assembly on the Irving Hall ticket, and was defeated. He was also one of Mayor Cooper's numerous candidates for a Police Justiceship, and was defeated by the Board of Aldermen. The committee then turned their attention to the naming of Aldermen at Large. According to the understanding with Tammany Hall each organization had the right to name two. Irving Hall generously conceded one of the two accorded them to the Germans, and proceeded to name one. On Monday night it was believed that Irving Hall would select Nicholas Haughton, of the Board of Aldermen, as their candidate. Mr. Haughton is one of the most popular men in the party. He was one of the founders of the organization, and, when in health, was always found at the front fighting the battles of his party. Yesterday he was cast aside like a worn-out dish-pan, and Bernard Kenney, also an Alderman, put forward as a candidate. It might as well be in San Francisco, as far as the interests of his constituents concern him, was accepted in place of Mr. Haughton.

The nomination of the other Alderman at Large was left to the Germans, and the nomination for Marine Judge was also left to the same people. The German-American Independent Citizens' Association will probably call a convention to-day or to-morrow, and make these nominations. There is a question as to which German association—and there are many of them—has the right to name the candidates, and the struggle for first place will be bitter and exciting. A committee from the German-American Independent Citizens' Association waited upon the Irving Hall Conference Committee yesterday, and when asked whether they would support the whole ticket fought shy, and replied that they were not prepared to answer. The Tammany Hall conference committee promptly selected Augustus T. Docharty for Register, and Frederick A. Smyth for Recorder. Mr. Docharty is at present Deputy Register under Mr. Loew, and is the son of Prof. Docharty, of the College of the City of New-York. He was never a politician, although he is a member of the Tammany Society. He is a son-in-law of Mr. Edward Kearney, one of the Sachems of Tammany. Frederick A. Smyth is the present Recorder, who was nominated by Mayor Cooper and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Recorder Hackett. Mr. Smyth has twice run for office on a Tammany Hall ticket—once for Recorder and once for District Attorney—and on both occasions was defeated by a large vote. He is one of Mr. Kelly's most devoted friends. The candidates agreed upon by Tammany for Aldermen at Large—James J. Slevin and William Sauer—are members of the present Board of Aldermen.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Mr. P. F. Marbury, who had previously been selected as the Chairman of the Irving Hall party's convention, made his appearance on the platform in the large hall of the Cooper Union, and called the convention to order. Mr. W. S. Andrews read the report of the conference committee, which was as follows:

To the County Convention of the Democratic Organization of the City and County of New-York:

Your conference committee having performed the duty with which it was charged, asks leave to submit the following report:

In accordance with your instructions, your committee met in joint conference with a like committee representing Tammany Hall. The nomination for Mayor having been conceded by them to your organization, the Tammany Hall Committee accepted from a list of names of eminent citizens submitted by your committee for Mayor the name of William R. Grace. The selection was then unanimously ratified by the joint committees. It was then agreed that Tammany Hall should make the next nomination for the Register. The next choice resting with your committee, it has selected for Judge of the Superior Court Charles H. Truax. It was then agreed that Tammany Hall should nominate the candidate for the office of Recorder. The Judge of the City Court being constitutionally conceded to the German organization, a sub-joint committee was appointed to confer with the Germans, and, as a result of that conference, it was agreed to pledge our joint indorsement and support to a candidate to be nominated by the Germans for that office. Your Alderman at Large your committee is determined to nominate a member of your organization and a name to be designated by the German organization, as in the case of the Marine Court Judge. Your committee, on its part, therefore, present the name of Bernard Kenney, Tammany Hall will also nominate two Aldermen at Large. It was then by the joint committees resolved that the committees report to the conventions that the conference committees have been unable to complete their labors, and ask that the conference committees be continued, with power to complete the ticket. This action being rendered necessary in order that the nominations to be made by the Germans may be acted upon by the joint committees, it was agreed by the joint committees that one indorsement of the nominations to be made by the Germans is conditional upon the indorsement by them of our full County ticket.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Morris J. Power, Emanuel B. Hart, and Hubert O. Thompson were appointed a committee to wait upon the Tammany Hall Convention and announce the action of the Irving Hall people. At 5:30 o'clock Mr. John B. Haskin, Henry D. Cumbleton, John W. Browning, John W. Guntzer, and Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nicholls made their appearance as a committee from Tammany Hall, and were invited to the platform. Chairman Marbury introduced Mr. Haskin, the great Chief of the Tammanyites, as the speaker for the Tammany Indians. He waved an old-fashioned cane above his head, and said he had the honor to announce that Tammany Hall had ratified Irving Hall's nomination of Mr. William R. Grace for Mayor, Charles H. Truax for Judge of the Superior Court, and Bernard Kenney for Alderman at Large, and that Tammany Hall was pleased to know that Irving Hall had ratified Tammany's nomination of Frederick Smyth for Recorder, Augustus T. Docharty for Register, and William Sauer and James J. Slevin for Aldermen at Large. Mr. Haskin predicted that the Cooper Union, and called the convention to order. Mr. W. S. Andrews read the report of the conference committee, which was as follows:

To the County Convention of the Democratic Organization of the City and County of New-York:

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